The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,847.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 26 0
——— including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 13 0
——— including postage..... „ 18 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 5 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

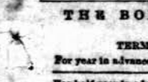
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, WILL LEAVE POINT SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

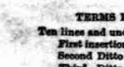
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. "ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

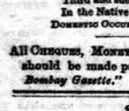
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any client of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th January 1871.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



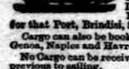
THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Steamer IRIS, 1,200 tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 20th January. Rate of Fare for Cabin Passengers £40, including food and table wine. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Austrian Lloyd's Agents.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 24th December 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 26th instant.)



THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 732 nett registered tons, 120 nominal horse power, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for 30 first-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 20th instant.)

THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 843 nett registered tons, 150 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 Nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, now on the way to this Port with a full complement of Passengers, having left London on 21st ultimo.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the comfort of the voyage from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a surgeon of which will be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez	.....	£30
„ Liverpool	.....	£50
2nd Class Ditto	.....	£30

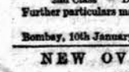
Further particulars may be learned on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR, MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 29-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 30	£ 8
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Including Wines / Without Food

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the end of or first week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£32	£10	£4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	38	23	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines / Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. City of Oxford are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cousen, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ... Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME ... Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE ... Rs. 158	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH. Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. COLLINGWOOD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 10th January 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
1 „ Under Vests.	1 Mazai.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	1 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
3 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 17TH, GRAND FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. A. F. SPILLER,

CHAMPION SKATER OF THE WORLD,
Tendered by
Mr. and Mrs. RICHARDSON,
Upon which occasion
A NEW PROGRAMME—A NEW PIECE—NEW SONGS—NEW ACTS—NEW DANCES, &c.

Mr. Spiller will give a splendid pair of Skates to the holder of the lucky number, to be drawn on the Art Union principle.

REDUCTION OF PRICES, FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0	Upper Circle	Rs. 1 8
Stalls	2 0	Pit	1 0

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the FIRM of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

DURAND MEMORIAL.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Sir Wm. Grey, K.C.S.I.
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
* Prince Golam Mahomed, C.S.I.
The Hon. Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon. Fitzjames Stephen.
The Hon. J. Strachey.
The Hon. B. H. Ellis.
* The Hon. General Norman, C.B.
* Rajah Kali Krishna, Bahadoor.
Rajah Komul Krishna, Bahadoor.
* The Hon. J. P. Norman.
The Hon. G. Loch.
The Hon. Dwarkanauth Mitter.
The Hon. Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee.
The H. n. F. R. Cockerell.
* The Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon. Ashley Eden.
The Hon. F. B Chapman.
The Hon. Colonel Strachey C.S.I.
* The Hon. David Cowie.
The Advocate General.
Koonwar Harendra Krishna, Bahadoor.
Rajah Suttyanund Ghosal, Bahadoor.
* R. B. Chapman, Esq.
A. O. Hume, E-q., C.S.
* C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I.
Col. H. K. Burne.
Rajah Rajaindra Narain Deb, Bahadoor.
* Moonshi Amir Ali Khan, Bahadoor.
Col. Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.
Col. Thuillier, C.S.I.
F. J. Shaw, Esq., C.S.I.
F. J. Crawford, Esq., C.S.
* Baboo Romanath Tagore.
R. Stewart, Esq.
* Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq.
Major Burne.
* Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke.
Horace Cockerell, Esq., C.S.
Baboo Jotendro Mohun Tagore.
Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee.
* W. Pirie Duff, Esq.
* Baboo Digumber Mitter.
Baboo Hora Lall Seal.
Rivers Thomson, Esq., C.S.
* P. T. Ralli, Esq.
Col. A. B. Johnson.
* Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan.
Baboo Kassi Prosad Ghose.
Baboo Sham Churn Mullick.
* Manickjee Rustomjee, Esq.
* Major Williams.
Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
Rev. C. M. Grant.
Baboo Khelut Chunder Ghose.
Baboo Doorga Churn Law.
* Elias S. Gubboy, Esq.
Col. Nicolls, R.E.
G. W. Moultrie, Esq.
Dr. J. P. Brougham.
Baboo Govind Chund Doss.
Baboo Sham Churn Law.
Baboo Rajendra Lall Mitter.
Baboo Ishur Chunder Ghosal.
Baboo Kishen Doss Pal.
Baboo Jadoo Nath Mullick.
* Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
Lieut. Col. J. J. Macleod Innes, V.C.
Col. O'Bryen.

W. PIRIE DUFF
KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEA, } Hony. Secretaries.
* Those form the Working Committee.

1. Resolved, that a General Committee be formed, consisting of the Gentlemen, now present, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps by collection of Funds and otherwise for a memorial of the late Sir Henry Durand, K.C.S.I. and C.B., and that the nature of the memorial be determined hereafter in communication with the subscribers, when the probable amount of subscriptions is ascertained.

Proposed by the Hon'ble General Norman, C.B., seconded by Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor.

2. Resolved, that a Working Committee be formed, consisting of the gentlemen named below, with power to add to their number; and that, under general direction of the General Committee, the Working Committee be empowered to take such measures as they may think best calculated to secure the object of this Meeting:

The Hon'ble General Norman, C.B.
Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble J. P. Norman.
„ „ J. R. Bullen Smith.
„ „ Colonel Strachey, C.S.I.
„ „ David Cowie.
R. B. Chapman, Esq.
C. U. Aitchinson, Esq., C.S.I.
Moonshi Ameer Ali Khan, Bahadoor.
Baboo Romanath Tagore.
Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I.
Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke.
W. Pirie Duff, Esq.
Baboo Digumber Mitter.
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.
Major Williams.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea.
Elias S. Gubboy, Esq.

W. Pirie Duff, Esq. } Secretaries.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea.

Proposed by the Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, seconded by the Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter.

At the MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the "DURAND MEMORIAL" held in the Council Chamber at Government House on the 9th instant, it was, among other things, resolved, "that the nature of the Memorial be determined hereafter in communication with the subscribers, when the probable amount of subscriptions is ascertained."

In circulating the Subscription List, the Working Committee have thought it desirable to suggest that the most appropriate Memorial might perhaps be an endowment to the Lawrence Asylum in each of the three Presidencies and the foundation of Scholarships in connection with Universities or Colleges. By this means the name of Sir Henry Durand would be perpetually associated with the welfare of the British soldier and of the Natives of India.

But while the Working Committee think it right to indicate in general terms the main object which, in their opinion, should be kept in view, they will make no allotment of the funds, until the wishes of the Subscribers have been generally ascertained in the manner prescribed in the Resolution above quoted.

FOR SALE, Italian Marble HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, VASES, &c. Also a quantity of STATUARY MARBLE and MARBLE FLOORING TILES, assorted sizes,—the latter in both Black and White Colours.

5, Church Lane. RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of SELECTED WORKS of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ART and SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS of 1871.—NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to inform the Members of the General Committee that a MEETING will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on which occasion the Articles chosen in Bombay by the Sub-Committee will be exhibited, definitely selected, and purchased.

C. R. OVANS, Hony. Joint Secretary,
Bombay Local Committee.
Honorary Joint Secretary's Office, Town Hall,
Bombay, 16th January 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 31st December 1870 have THIS DAY been posted.

H. E. LOMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 14th January 1871.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the LOCAL and MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS of Bombay that their Establishment will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, when they will be prepared to show a choice and well assorted STOCK, the whole of which has been specially selected and manufactured to their order, and shipped per Overland route.

A full DETAILED LIST will shortly appear, combining a most liberal system for CASH and CREDIT PAYMENTS.

Catalogues on Application.

16th January 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of January 1871 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter and that they are on the table.
2. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1871.
3. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1871.
4. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the Bench to nomina'e a Select Committee of Hindoo Justices to consider how the funds recently voted by the Bench shall be expended.
5. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices appointed to value the real property of the Corporation.
6. The Municipal Commissioner to lay before the Meeting a Communication from Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., and another from Messrs. Lawrence and Co. on the subject of laying Street Railways in Bombay.
7. Proceedings of Finance Committee to date.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 16th January 1871.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the
WAR IN FRANCE,
as consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for
CHAMPAGNES, &c.,
now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	.....	9	0
BADHAM'S „ Silk and Wool	.....	9	8
BADHAM'S „ Indian Shirt	.....	7	0
BADHAM'S „ French Colored Shirts	..	55	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S „ White Shirts	.....	60	0 „
BADHAM'S „ Overland Suits	.....	35	0
BADHAM'S „ Travelling Suits	.....	35	0
BADHAM'S „ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits		20	0
BADHAM'S „ All Wool Sleeping Suits		18	0
BADHAM'S „ Indian Suits for Sleeping		16	0
BADHAM'S „ Serge Suits	.....	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 30 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Lady's Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Black Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 8-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Persian Cord Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Cambric, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Bertha and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tartatan and Tulle Tartatans, Grenadines, and Crapes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 7 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 12 to 25 per pair dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 2 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Mantles, richly trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Cashmere Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 16 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tartatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Rich Lace Handkerchiefs, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 16 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Veils, from Rs 6 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from Rs 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen, of every kind (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Colored Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Velvet Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from Sa., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Aprons, from Rs 1 per yard.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and A'paca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boarding wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Bathing Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Colored Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Caribaldis, from Rs 3 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauntlet Gloves, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Petticoats, Petticoat plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambries and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

JOONAS TYEB,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
11 Hummum Street, Bombay,

BEGS to notify that they have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENT from No. 9 Meadow Street, to No. 11 Hummum Street, the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

They have also the pleasure to announce the arrival of extensive Shipments for the Present Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers, and Gentlemen may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

Instructions for Self-measurement, accompanied with a list of Cash Prices, will be forwarded on application.

JOONAS TYEB,
No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

10th January 1871.

Mrs. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimm

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull, though rates are maintained.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per shares.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
20,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,470
10,000	500	all	4 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	672
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	163
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
90,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	240
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	208	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,020	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	111
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1580
4,000	250	all		Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Nazagon Land	980
4,000	1,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.
...	£100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

CALCUTTA.—13TH JANUARY 1871.

The market for Government Securities continues firm; the sales reported were at the following rates:—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-12, or 2-4 discount for cash.

5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 106-6 and 106-8.

5½ per cents at Rs. 113-10.

The following sales and purchases of shares ware reported to-day:—

Allahabad Bank shares at Rs. 101.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 89.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.

Barrow, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, from leave, from England.

Benson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Colles, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from leave, from England.

Cowen, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, from Secundrabad.

Clarge, Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Ewart, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Hawthorn, Colonel, Bengal general duty, on leave, from Umballa.

Keaye, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Langmore, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Musgrave, Captain, 15th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Peshawur.

McKinnon, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Smith, Captain, 107th Regiment, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

Souzers, Captain, 11th Hussars, from leave, from England.

Sutton, Captain R., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Taylor, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Benson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Madras.

Aitken, Lieutenant, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Burn, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Grant, Captain, 1st Regiment Sind Horse, on duty, to Kurrachee.

EXTRACT FROM DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. STOCK.

Commanding the District, Bombay, 16th Jan. 1871.

The following paragraphs are from the printed District Orders, dated the 31st October 1870, concerning funerals at Sewree cemetery. As regards the funerals of wives and children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving in the Bombay Military Department, Resolution No. 30 of the 4th January 1871, sanctions the hire of a hearse on such occasions at the public expense and the use of the Government omnibus in charge of the Commissariat, or in the event of not being available, the hire of an omnibus at a cost not to exceed Rs. 30. Arrangements to be made under rules given in para. III. On the day following any occasion when carriage has been obtained by requisition from the Commissariat Department, a return in duplicate is to be sent to the Brigade Office showing the numbers of officers and men whom it was intended to send to the funeral and the number and description of vehicles supplied by the Commissariat Department for their use.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head-quarters, Bombay, 14th Jan.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—

Assistant Surgeon A. Royle, R.A.
Lieutenant C. F. Glass, R.A.
Corporal J. Williams, 2nd Foot.
Lieutenant W. Louis, 8th Foot.
Private G. Scott, 49th Foot.

With reference to G. G. O. of 11th instant, Staff Surgeon Major H. D. Fowler, M.D., is appointed Principal Medical Officer, British Troops, Sind Circle.

Staff Assist Surgeon J. N. Stock is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned officers have returned to duty:—

Surgeon R. Cook.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Etheridge, Staff Corps.
Major R. M. Bonnor, Staff Corps.
Major C. A. Collier, Staff Corps.
Captain W. Scott, Staff Corps.
Surgeon Major W. Davey.
Captain C. M. Ducat, Staff Corps.
Captain J. Jacob, Staff Corps.

Sergeant William Minnis, 59th Foot, employed in the Commissariat Department, is remanded to his regiment in the rank of private for misconduct.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Lieutenant C. A. Owen, 2nd Regiment L. C., to Bombay, from 11th to 31st January, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Emeu (s)	Perrins	Hongkong, Dec. 25.
	George Kerr	Kerr	Calcutta, Jan. 2.
	Fazel Currim	Nacoda	Singapore, Nov. 23.
	Java	Miller	Glasgow, Sept. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Comarin (s)	Osborn	Mauritius.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jeddah.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aden.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galle.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coast and Goa.

Tuesday, Stephen, to Liverpool, leaves to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 2 barrels provisions, W. H. Stampledon.

City of Amoy, 4 cases sherry and 1 case claret, Lieut. Col. Hassard.

FROM LONDON.

Duke of Edinburgh, 7 packages medicine, M. Ambaidas; 8 cases brandy, Knoop & Co.

Almora, 10 cases brandy, Howard Brothers.

Gallingwood (s), 4 packages glassware and 1 aberdashery, &c., C. T. F. Punnett; 17 packages hardware, T. Adumjee; 8 cases preserved provisions, &c., King, King & Co.

Daphne, 15 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co.; 200 cases candles, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Iris (s), 1 barrel cheese, J. Neuberg.

FROM SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 1 case band instruments, Grindlay, Groom & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blythwood (s), 38 bales cotton, Panachund Luckmechund; 1 bale wool, Ebjee Visram; 104 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 270 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 38 bales cotton, Sahabram Mugneram; 50 bales cotton, Amrootlall Runsord; 2 bales cotton, Ramdass Vussonjee; 64 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.; 82 bales cotton, J. Scott & Co.; 160 bales cotton, Amrootlall Ramchund; 63 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha; 50 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, K. Hurridass.

Rhinjee Oodowjee, 25 bales cotton, Valjee Shungjee; 125 bales cotton, Asoncon Khungar; 39 ba es cotton, Dossa Lalljee; 1,500 bundles coir yarn, N. Manoredass.

Milbanke (s), 10 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co; 59 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 105 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigopaldass; 53 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

Sumatra (s), 57 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 50 bales cotton W. & A. Graham & Co.

Bennington, 104 bales cotton, Bukhutram Budrinath; 225 bales cotton, K. Salugram.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s) 68 pieces E. teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mohamed; 160 boxes tea, Moosa Hajee; 7 cases cardamoms, Dayall Ghasee; 94 pieces E. teeth, Woosman Bawanjee; 396 boxes tea, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co.; 25 cases peacock feathers, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s), 160 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Iris (s), 150 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek & Co.; 106 bales cotton Knoop & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 8 chests Malwa opium, Himmtram Hurdewdass; 9 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 20 chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 7 chests Malwa opium, B. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 40 chests Malwa opium, Huttonjee Eduljee; 7 bales cotton, Sewlall Motecalll; 25 bales cotton, Alsen Rhobe & Co.; 70 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 23 packages red sanders, Jeevunjee Nowrojee; 83 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 9 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 14 chests Malwa opium, Ramnarayen Rungiall; 14 chests Malwa opium, Gambumul Seramul; 14 chests Malwa opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 16 chests Malwa opium, Guneedass, Balaker; 23 chests Malwa opium, Nopechund Guneedass; 21 chests Malwa opium, Seemuth Ramnath; 27 chests Malwa opium, Seetaram Joogulkesore; 44 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 65 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 20 chests Malwa opium, Himutsee Hurdewdass; 15 chests Malwa opium, Bhunroy Chooneelall; 38 chests Malwa opium, S. Chattoorbhoj; 10 chests Malwa opium, Budrodass Srukeram.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	...	January	... 21	Wednesday	...	July	... 12
Do	...	do	... 28	Do	...	do	... 19
Do	...	February	... 4	Do	...	do	... 26
Do	...	do	... 11	Do	...	August	... 2
Do	...	do	... 18	Do	...	do	... 9
Do	...	do	... 25	Do	...	do	... 16
Do	...	March	... 4	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	do	... 11	Do	...	do	... 30
Do	...	do	... 18	Do	...	September	... 6
Do	...	do	... 25	Do	...	do	... 13
Do	...	April	... 1	Do	...	do	... 20
Do	...	do	... 8	Saturday	...	do	... 30
Do	...	do	... 15	Do	...	October	... 7
Do	...	do	... 22	Do	...	do	... 14
Do	...	do	... 29	Do	...	do	... 21
Do	...	May	... 6	Do	...	do	... 28
Do	...	do	... 13	Do	...	November	... 4
Do	...	do	... 20	Do	...	do	... 11
Do	...	do	... 27	Do	...	do	... 18
Wednesday	...	do	... 31	Do	...	do	... 25
Do	...	June	... 7	Do	...	December	... 2
Do	...	do	... 14	Do	...	do	... 9
Do	...	do	... 21	Do	...	do	... 16
Do	...	do	... 28	Do	...	do	... 23
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	...	do	... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "vis Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent vià Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GILLMOR—December 8th, at Kentish Town, London, the wife of Captain J. G. Gillmor, Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant H. M.'s 30th Regiment N. I., of twin boys.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PHELPS—January 5th, at Aden, the wife of Captain A. Phelps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUMPHREY—FRANCIS—January, 14th, at Poona, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A., Lieutenant John Humfrey, Bombay Staff Corps, to Emily Georgina, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

MOORE—O'CONNELL—January 14th, at St. John's, Colaba, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, John Moore, Esq., H. M.'s 1-14th Regiment, Cawnpore, to Alice Mildred Herbert, daughter of the late Thomas O'Connell, Esq., Portland Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.

DEATH.

GILLMOR—December 30th, at Jullunder, Ensign R. H. Gillmor, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, youngest son of the Rev. W. Gillmor, Vicar of St. Mary's, Illingworths, Halifax, Yorkshire, aged 19 years and 11 months.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER—SARKIES—January 7th, at the Baptist Mission Chapel, by the Rev. J. Buckley, Mr. James Grant Miller, to Miss Jane Ewart Sarkies, the only daughter of the late Mr M. J. Sarkies.

GOAD—WHITE—January 9th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Adley, George Soden, third son of Colonel Charles Elliott Goad, H. E. I. C. S., to Harriett, only daughter of Archibald White, Esq., of Great Missenden, Bucks.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

WATERSTON—ST. MARTIN—January 11th, at St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomé, Madras, by the Rev. A. R. Symonds, William Waterston, Assistant with Messrs. Binny and Co., to Ann Helene, fourth daughter of A. A. St. Martin, Esq., Madras.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.

COLONEL STRACHEY'S Local Public Works Bill is a measure "to facilitate the making of advances by the Government for the purpose of carrying out works of public utility." At first sight it would seem that no Act would be needed for such a purpose, since a wealthy, powerful and philanthropic Government, like that now ruling over India, can only be restrained by prudence from making what advances it pleases. Oddly enough it is the prudence of the Government which has hitherto restrained its generous hand. Able, as we know, to spend or lend out of its superabundance, for it is notoriously a Government with more cash than it knows what to do with, desirous of spending or lending on all sides, it has not started on an expansive career of advances to local bodies, and when we seek the cause we find that it was nothing less than prudence. The Imperial money lender on easy terms could not get solid security for his loans, and since the affairs of the Government of India are notoriously conducted on strict business principles, the heart's desire had to be foregone, and the loans could not be made. One is lost in admiration at the proof that so much virtue still exists "on the top" of the financial world of India. The necessity for the bill, as Colonel Strachey explained on the forefront of his speech, printed elsewhere, was "the difficulty of getting sufficient security for the recovery of advances." Municipal bodies and administrators of Local Funds have no power to make legal assignments on their revenues. He does not refer to the Presidency Towns to whom the privilege of creating a Debt has long been accorded, and plenteously used. He refers to the great bulk of petty municipalities—like those in the Punjab, for instance, where the aggregate municipal incomes do not attain to one-half the stupendous receipts of Bombay—and to the Local Funds wherever they exist in India. Unto these power is now to be given to provide for the repayment of advances, that is, to raise revenues large enough to pay interest and repay principal by instalments. No doubt the privilege will be highly appreciated, and that there will be a run upon the limited fund set apart by the Government of India as a Loan Fund, and the usual contest among the Local Governments for what they deem their proper share of the moneys. No advance can be got unless the administrators of the Funds take the initiative in applying for one, but the local Governments will determine what advances are to be made in each case. The Government of India is to frame the conditions under which the advances shall be made. For they have a theory at Calcutta that as the loss, if any, would fall on the Government of India, so they are entitled to frame rules; a statement to which we can take no objection; but it should be borne in mind that the Government of India can make up no losses except out of funds contributed by the several provinces.

There are one or two points in the bill which the Committee to which it has been referred will probably alter. One is that the bill, as it stands, makes Government a preferential creditor. There is no reason whatever why the money advanced out of the public chest should be regarded as more sacred than money advanced by private persons. Companies create preference shareholders in order to get themselves out of scrapes; but that consideration, of course, cannot apply to municipalities. If Government makes advances it should come in exactly like any other lender. Another point is whether Government should have a monopoly of the loan business. If its purse were very full there might be no objection to this, but there are such things as deficits and reductions, and fallings off in the cash balances, and other influences tending to limit the power of Government. It is thought that private persons would be ready to lend in some cases, supplement the action of the Government, and prevent useful works from being deferred or abandoned; and if care be taken to provide that such advances shall be made on fair conditions, it seems reasonable to limit the restriction to the framing of general conditions. And this will be done, for after the passing of the bill, it will not be lawful for local bodies to raise any loans, except under the provisions of the Act. A sensible and much-needed restraint on administrators who might incur expenditure first and borrow to defray it afterwards. The English example, with the working of which in Ireland Lord Mayo must be familiar, is to be followed as closely as circumstances will permit. The plan of making advances, really adopted as a political expedient in England, has done a great deal of good, and if prudently administered in India the system will do good applied to this country. If, however, it is only part of the machinery set a going for the purpose of increasing taxation, upon the usual plea, that what is called "progress" is desirable, the Act will be an additional vexation to taxpayers, and conduce to anything but improvement in their feelings towards British rule.

In connexion with this subject we may call attention to the new Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Judging by the description of its functions, the more fitting title would be Department of General Interference. Nothing is to escape it but the soldier and the political agent. Anacharsis Clootz, if he could be revived, would make a good president by way of beginning. It is to overhaul the Revenue Settlement authorities all over India, to administer the Land Improvement Act, to meddle with irrigation, to muddle with the breeding of horses and cattle, to invade DR. Brandis his forests, bother Sir Richard Temple about foreign and inland customs, plague him on questions of commercial taxation, preserve fishes, improve cotton and fibres, develop minerals, and oversee opium cultivation! Was ever such a department designed before? What an admirable Crichton the fortunate gentleman will be who can take charge of this enormous and varied business, and by what a host of other admirable Crichtons he must be "assisted!" Whatever else such a department may do, we may venture to prophecy that it will vex the souls of hundreds of men, interfere with their useful work, and make their lives a burden to them. A department which is to be a sort of Cyclopœdia of departments, will certainly be a very expensive curiosity, but save in the way of hindering other people from working, and glorifying itself in endless reports, it cannot do anything. We should trust that the monster has been inadequately described, if it mattered much how a restless Government worked out its destiny.

WE learn from a correspondent at Ahmedabad that on Thursday last addresses were presented to H. E. the Governor by the Mahomedan community and the Municipality of that station, and by Mr. Dulputram Dyabboy, the well known poet of Guzerat.

THE "Delhi Gazette" is informed "on good authority that a reconciliation has taken place between Ameer Shere Ali Khan and his son Yakoob Khan." It will be well to wait for confirmation. Probably Yakoob Khan knows his father well enough to be afraid of him.

THE "Indian Mirror" has reasons to believe that His Excellency the Viceroy is desirous of securing the services of an efficient native gentleman in the Supreme Council. It is said that His Excellency's choice has already fallen on the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter.

FROM Lucknow comes the following:—

"By way of a novelty, we have to announce that Miss Donnelly, a young lady of hitherto irreproachable character, and considerable personal attractions, born of European parents, the daughter of Mr. Conductor Donnelly, of this station, has, at her own free will and pleasure, embraced Islamism, under the auspices of a Mahomedan Rajah of Oudh, residing not five hundred miles from Nanparah."

THE Viceroy was going out on another pig sticking excursion on Saturday morning. He left Scaldah on Friday night by the 10 P.M. train, and was to go to a place called Pongsha. At the conclusion of the day's sport he was to return to Barrackpore. Lady Mayo would drive down to Barrackpore on Sunday afternoon, and the whole party return to Calcutta early on Monday morning.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of a very handsome work published in the Punjab. It is a book by Mr. Leppel Griffin of the Bengal Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, and the title is—"The Rajas of the Punjab, being the History of the Principal States in the Punjab and their Political Relations with the British Government." The volume has more pretensions to typographical merit than one usually finds in Indian publications, and is really very creditable to the Punjab Printing Company.

THE "Madras Mail" informs us that on the appointment of Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S., to be Acting Collector of Madras, and Protector of Emigrants, Colonel Fordyce, C.B., will be appointed to act as Private Secretary to Lord Napier, and Lieut.-Colonel Napier Campbell, B.A., Acting Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, will act as Military Secretary to His Excellency until further orders. Lady Napier and Mrs. Fordyce will, it is stated, go home in the spring, and return to Madras at the end of the autumn.

THE "Englishman" thus refers to the telegram about the colliers:—

There is, we think, little doubt that the true interpretation of the telegram about "sinking colliers" which has so puzzled some of our contemporaries, is that the colliers referred to are vessels in the harbours of some of the seaports occupied by the Prussians. It is probable that Prussia would prohibit such vessels from leaving the harbour; and in case of their disobeying, her only remedy, in the absence of the means of pursuit, would be to fire upon them and sink them from the shore. The word "troops," in this case, was rightly given in the telegram. This explanation receives some corroboration from the following, which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 10th December, which also explains Count Bismarck's telegraphing to England on the subject:—"The Admiralty have with great promptitude ordered H. M. ships Helicon and Washer to proceed to Dieppe and Havre, with a view of affording protection to British interests."

THE "Mofussilite" has been credibly informed "that General L. Barrow, C.B., late Financial Commissioner of Oudh, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of that Province, *vice* Mr. R. H. Davies promoted to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjaub. The Financial Commissionership of Oudh has thus become vacant and speculations are rife as to who is likely to be appointed to that high post. Major Grouseley, Commissioner, we believe, has the strongest chance, but his claims, we fear, will be disputed by Messrs. C. Currie and Capper, Commissioners of Lucknow and Roy Bareilly, respectively." The "Lucknow Times" has been "given to understand that Mr. Capper will be appointed to succeed General Barrow, C.B., as Financial Commissioner."

THE WEATHER.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE COTTON CROPS.

EARLY yesterday morning the rain ceased and was followed by a strong, gusty north-easterly wind, which did good in the way of drying the roads. We have now a correct statement of the rainfall at the different parts of the island during Saturday night, Sunday and Monday morning. At the Colaba Observatory it amounted to 2 in. 22 cents; at the European General Hospital to 2 in. 21 cts; at the Jamsetjee Hospital to 2 in. 10 cts. We see that in the Deccan also there was rain.

Mr. Melville, general manager of the Mofussil Company, Limited, writes to us as follows under yesterday's date:—

"I regret to advise the receipt of telegrams from Oomrawuttee, Khamgaum and Akote reporting heavy rains as having fallen in these districts during the whole of yesterday.

"The Agent at Khamgaum gives two inches as the rainfall during the day, while a telegram despatched from Oomrawuttee at two o'clock this afternoon informs me that it was then raining and that business consequently was at a stand-still.

"The injury done to the cotton crop throughout the Berar districts is likely to be very serious. The ryots waited the usual incitement of high prices this year to induce them to gather the crop at once, and most of the fields were therefore at that stage when a downfall of rain such as this could possibly do the most damage.

"Broach, 16th, A.M.—A few drops of rain fell last night—not even the hundredth part of a cent. Weather cloudy the whole of yesterday and to day."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 14TH JANUARY.

The bombardment of the Paris forts continues, the French replying moderately.

General Trochu has issued a proclamation, declaring that he will never capitulate.

A large fire has broken out on the northern side of Paris.

Peronne has surrendered with nearly 3,000 prisoners.

General Bourbaki reports that he is continuing his march.

THE MAILS.

The Poona left Aden for Bombay at midnight on the 13th instant.

The Deccan left Aden for Galle at 2 P.M. on the 15th instant.

LONDON, 13TH JAN., NOON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total weekly sales of Cotton ..	79,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats..	19,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	550,000	,,
,, ,, Surats..	204,000	,,
,, weekly import of Cotton	95,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats...	7,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

LONDON, 13TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

The Manchester Market is very steady, buyers operating freely.

7lbs. Shirtings 7s. 10½d.

8½lbs. do. 9s. 4½d.

40s Mule Twist 1s.

LONDON, 14TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was strong.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

Oriental Bank shares.....£41-10.

Chartered ,, ,, ...£13-10.

,, Mercantile ,, ...£23.

Hongkong and Shanghai .....£33.

Exchange on India 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d.

Consols 92¾.

4 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 90.

5 per cent. ,, ,, ... 99.

5½ per cent. ,, ,, ...106.

REUTERS CHINA EXPRESS.

HONGKONG, 28TH DEC.

All is quiet in the North.

Communication with Europe via Siberia has closed for the winter.

Part of the Danish cable has been laid between Hongkong and Shanghai, but it cannot be completed until the spring on account of the monsoon.

LATEST FROM BATAVIA.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATAVIA, 28TH DEC., 8 P.M.

There is a report current in town this evening that the military authorities have to-day discovered a plot formed by the Swiss soldiers of the Netherlands Indian Army to murder the Governor General and to mutiny with the intention of taking the island.

Their head-quarters were at Buitenzorg in the garrison there, and they had branches at Batavia and Cheribon and other places. New year's eve was the day fixed for the revolt.

14 of the conspirators are already in arrest.

Buitenzorg is the residence of the Governor General, and is about 38 miles from Batavia.

From Banjermassing we have advices to the 13th inst. Our troops had again been in action with the rebel Wangkang. Four European soldiers were wounded. The enemy fled to Martapoora.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR arrived in Bombay after his tour, which has lasted upwards of six weeks, late yesterday evening, after spending four days at Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad was reached on Wednesday night, Thursday and Friday were devoted to visits and other business, on Saturday there was some pigsticking, and then His Excellency and *suite* left Ahmedabad at seven o'clock yesterday morning. The train reached Dadur station at about half-past nine and thence the Governor drove to Government House, Parel, where he is now residing.

THE JONES GIN.

YESTERDAY we had an opportunity of examining the cotton gin patented by Mr. Jones.

We have no desire to contrast the merits of this machine with those of the others in use—the McCarthy, the Sawgin, and the primitive native gin. But it is notorious that there has been a need long felt for an improvement in the ginning processes. On that account suggestions deserve attention, and Mr. Jones has already secured for his machine an amount of notice that ensures that its merits will not be overlooked. The simplicity of its construction is striking, and it is also obvious that the seed is easily and completely separated from the staple. The all-important point in ginning is to do no damage to the staple. We are able to say, with the support of the opinion of professional men who were present, that Mr. Jones' gin did not seem to injure it. It appears that from ninety to a hundred pounds of kuppas can easily be passed through the machine in an hour. Mr. Jones says it has even, during a short time, ginned at the rate of 160 lbs. an hour. The simplicity of the design is proved by the price for which the machine can be constructed—Rs. 60 we are told would cover the cost,—and the smooth and effectual working of the gin is obvious to any one who sees it in motion. Mr. Jones intends, we believe, to go to Broach shortly, to have his invention tested in places where the McCarthy is at work.

THE DEATH OF H. H. MEER MAHOMED KHAN TALPOOR.

THE Commissioner in Sind on the 28th December reported as follows to H. E. the Governor the death of H. H. Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor, son of the late Meer Morad Ali Khan, which occurred at Hydrabad on the 16th December:—

RIGHT HON. SIR,—It is with extreme regret that I have to inform your Excellency of the death of His Highness Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor, son of the late Meer Morad Ali Khan, which occurred at Hydrabad on the 16th inst., following but a short illness.

In reporting the death of this most worthy Ameer, the Collector of the Hydrabad writes—

"You are yourself aware of the high and estimable qualities of the deceased Sirdar, and I need only remark that his demise must be considered as a great public loss in the collectorate, and above all at Hydrabad, where, not to speak of the example which he set to all around him, he was of the greatest service to me as a willing, active, and intelligent member of the Municipality. He had carried out several important improvements under my direction; was engaged in executing others; this cold season had charge of the roads and river embankments near his residence; superintended a charitable dispensary, he having himself a fair knowledge of medicine; was an honorary subordinate magistrate first-class, and had, as you are aware, served as a Member of the Legislative Council. Lastly, I wish to record that His Highness worthily maintained his high position, and had with justice obtained the respect of all, both Europeans and natives."

In the above I cordially concur, and would add, that I consider the death of H. H. Meer Mahomed Khan a most heavy loss to the whole province, wherein the unselfish devotion of his time and talents in behalf of all around him offered a notable example of his just appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of a person holding his high position. His invariable and valuable support in all public measures will be well known to Government, and the absence of it for the future cannot fail to prove a matter of deep concern.—I have, &c.,

W. L. MERREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—Receipt should be acknowledged with an expression of the sincere sorrow with which His Excellency the Governor in Council has received the intelligence of the death of this enlightened and public-spirited nobleman.

Copy of this letter should be forwarded to the Government of India and copy placed on the Editor's table.

NEWS FROM MUSCAT.

HIS HIGHNESS SYED TOORKEE is still at Soor endeavouring to raise funds for his intended attack on Muscat. It is stated that he has retired into the fort.

The *de facto* Government have arranged matters with Sulliman bin Saif.

H. M.'s steamer Kwan Tung has returned from the Arab coast with an unusually satisfactory account of the general tranquillity among the littoral Arabs.

The brother of the Wahabee Ameer has heard of the march of a force from Riadth to meet him, and it is said intends proceeding from Lahsah to encounter it.

LEWIS PELLY, Lieut. Col.,
H. B. M.'s Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
British Residency, Bushire, 24th Dec. 1870.

ON the 4th, Fysul bin Hamood reported from Summud that His Highness Syed Toorkee left Soor with a force on the 1st of January; that the force consisted of some of the Beni-boo-Hussun, Hijreen, Al hasth, Hashum, and Al-oo-heeba tribes; and that it was marching for Muscat in two divisions, one by the sea coast route, via Yurryat, and the other by the upper route, via Biddeeah, Ibiah, &c. A force under Sultan bin Ahmed proceeded from Muscat to Yurryat on the 5th. Sheik Salah has been ordered to join Fysul bin Hamood at Summud; and the neighbouring tribes have been called on to furnish one thousand men to garrison Muscat.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

Merchant steamer Nada from Bussorah; and British ship Belle Isle from Sunderland.

Merchant steamer Nada to Singapore.

A. C. WAY, Major,
H. B. M.'s Acting Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.
Political Agency, Muscat, 6th January 1871.

POETICS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enclosed verses were written by a young man of some promise in anticipation of Valentine's Day. He says they are of no use to any one but the owner, and not much to him, as he is too bashful to despatch them to any of the miscellaneous objects of his flighty affections. It has occurred to me, however, that they may contain ideas, or at least rhymes, which may be useful to other gentlemen engaged in making woeful ballads for the next mail day. As Thackeray observes it is not every one who can readily fill up the poetical interstices between such words as "hours and bowers," "pearls and curls," "crooks and brooks," "pipe and swipe," &c.—Yours, &c.

HUJUS HUIC.

VALENTINE DAY.

To-morrow is Valentine's day—
The windows with Valentines stare—
Hearts, Cupids and doves in array
Are waiting for purchasers there.
To-night what remarkable dreams!
To-morrow what wonderful guesses
Will arise from the heart charming themes
Which each of those mottoes expresses.

Shall I send to the dark or the fair?
Shall I worship the blonde or brunette?
The nymph with the bright golden hair,
Or her with the ringlets of jet?
The first love I so used to sigh for?
The second who sighed after me?
The third I was willing to die for?
Alas—it was never to be!

The lady at Milan I met
On the marble cathedral tower?
The mantle I saved from the wet
By escorting it home through a shower?
The bright blooming maid at Geneva,
Who showed me the pulpit of Knox
And soon would have made me believe her
In everything orthodox?

But what words or similitudes use?
They have all been absorbed long ago,
The language required by the Muse
Is stopped till new Heliconn flow.
The species cannot be extinct
Like the Dodo whose legs only last:
But to make a good trope is I think
Much harder than 'twas in time past.

If we speak of the beauty of girls
We must always use ages worn rhymes,
For example—their teeth white as

to a large audience, on "Induced Currents," one of the most interesting subjects is magneto-electricity.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 16.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—We had a real monsoon day yesterday (Sunday). Slight showers fell during Saturday night, and the smell of damp earth told the tale on our first awakening yesterday morning. A steady soaking rain fell all day yesterday, and the cloudyness at night-fall seemed to promise a continuation of the showery weather. The dusty roads will be much improved by it.—*Ibid.*

THE European, named MURRAY, who shot Amroot bin Morajee at the village of Bhogree, was committed, on Saturday last, to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Bombay, by Dr. A. G. Fraser, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The European boy was engaged as a witness for the defence, and his evidence was reserved by the agent for the accused until the day of trial before the High Court. —*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT RULING AS TO RENT.—With reference to the financial resolution passed by the Government of India some time ago, requiring Government servants to pay rents of public buildings occupied by them, except in special cases, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has lately enquired of the Supreme Government whether it should be made applicable to officers serving at Port Blair. The Government is said to have observed that, in consideration of the high prices of provisions, and the scarcity of private buildings at Port Blair, rents should not be taken from the present incumbents of offices in that settlement; but whether they should be taken, in future, from their successors, is a question still pending the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, and will be decided hereafter. The abovementioned resolution, we hear, has also been made exceptional in the case of the Commissioner of Scinde, in consideration of the salary of that post having lately been reduced from Rs. 52,000 to Rs. 50,000 per annum, and of his position, which appears to be higher than the ordinary Revenue Commissioners.—*Indian Daily News.*

PROBABLY it is not the fault of the Bombay correspondent of *Delhi Gazette* that his budget of local jokes is no better than it is. Here is the lot:—

"As each successive mail brings out the last good sayings from England (not always fit for print), so Bombay, during the Christmas holidays, has brought out two or three rather good jokes; as they are perfectly fit for publication, I do not hesitate giving them, commencing with the tamest. A child carrying a dog, remarked to her mother that the little 'pet' would not walk unless it was carried. — It has been noticed that Parsees who make the heel of their hand answer for a pocket handkerchief by day, are fond of flaunting something they hope to be taken for a real cambric on moonlight nights. Noor Mahomed, the hawker, declares that they are neither lawn nor cotton; but only sheets of press copying paper. — A lady—and as all ladies are said to belong to the fair sex, I won't take upon myself to say that the particular lady I allude to was not fair—called upon our French milliner at the establishment, *Aux Villes de France*, and asked for a pair of 'flesh-coloured gloves.' Would you believe it, the French woman had the rudeness to bring out her box of black gloves. —A dog-boy not making his appearance when more than once called, his master went upstairs to see what was the matter. Ramah was discovered to be in a glorious state of intoxication, and could only reply to his master's enquiries, 'When master 'appy,' 'dog's 'appy,' 'and poor Ramah 'appy,' 'moon make it 'clypse.' — An Irishman who recently arrived in Bombay remarked of our streets that they were not very convenient, for in some parts the side came right into the centre of road. (He made no allowance for rains which out deeply into Maccadum and Co. in August last.)"

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has presented a gold watch and chain to Mrs. Philbert, the matron of the Russa female prison, in acknowledgment of the valuable service done by her in converting that den of idle and evil women into a perfect hive of industry. Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, who had seen the jail in 1866, was so struck with the change as witnessed by him on his last visit to Calcutta, that he brought the matron's exertions to special notice. Another year's experience has proved the soundness and permanence of the reform, and Mrs. Philbert has received the handsome testimonial above mentioned.—*Pioneer.*

THE WAHABEE CASE AT PATNA.

WE understand that Mr. Anstey has been retained in the great Wahabee case at Patna on behalf of the defence.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP FAZIL CURRIM, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Singapore with a general cargo.

THE SHIP JAVA, 1,200 tons, Captain Robert Miller, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP GEORGE KENDALL, 808 tons, Captain W. Kerr, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of 13,853 bags of rice, 901 bundles of gunny bags, and 304 bags of sugar.

THE S.S. COMORIN, Captain D. G. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Lieut J. Grant, Colonel Aitken, Mr. Campbell, Mr. T. M. Filgate, Mrs. Ewing, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE S.S. TAGUS, 1,547 tons, Captain J. J. Gray, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,260 bales of cotton, 1,141 bales of wool, 247¼ cwts. of linseed, 630 cwts. of coir yarn, 744¼ cwts. of gall, 193¼ cwts of coir rope, 1,799¼ cwts. of wet dates, &c., and the following passengers:—Mr. J. H. Morice and child, and Mr. C. N. Goulding.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. EMEU, 1,538 tons, Captain G. Perrins, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a cargo of 30 boxes gold, 99 boxes of treasure, 12 boxes of silver sycee, 223 boxes of glass bangles, 40 boxes of Chinaware, 25 boxes of brass leaves, 39 packages of silk piece-goods, 207 boxes of silk, 62 boxes of tea, 18 boxes of coloured paper, 5 packages of brass beads, 476 cases of benjamin, 170 bags of sago, 525 slabs of tin, 318 bags of pepper, 100 bags of sugar, and 300 bags of rice, and one deck passenger from Hongkong. She spoke the ships Vittoria to Manchester, and *Lily*.

DEATH OF THE WAHABEE AMEER ABDOOLLA.

IN a telegram dated the 8th inst., Colonel Pelly telegraphs to the Political Secretary to Government as follows:—

"Reports of Saood's victory. Capture of leader of Wahabee Ameer's forces, and death of Wahabee Ameer confirmed. Saood's success beneficial to interest of Bahrein and Coast line."

In another telegram, dated the 11th inst., Colonel Pelly reports—"Major Way telegraphs intelligence of Syed Toorkee leaving Soor correct. He has written, requesting arrangements be made for safety of British subjects."

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 16th January.—Steamer Hooghly from Aden arrived.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 15th Jan., 6-15 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th Jan., 11-4 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 15th Jan., 6-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th Jan., 11-40 A.M.; America via Turkey, 15th Jan., 11-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—16TH JAN., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th Jan., 1-14 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 29 hours 53 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th Jan., 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 54 minutes.

From America via Russia, 14th Jan., 3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 hours 43 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 15th Jan., 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 28 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 15th to 9 P.M. of the 16th Jan. is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 36	0 2
"	Calcutta	7 1	0 3
"	Madras	4 0	0 3
"	Galle	7 27	5 20

A DISPUTE AMONG BOMBAY SOLICITORS.

AT the High Court on Tuesday last the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of a matter which had come before him in Chambers on the presentation of a plaint by the members of the firm of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley against Mr. Joseph Jefferson, formerly a solicitor and afterwards a merchant, in the firm of Jefferson, Campbell and Co. The plaint asked the Court to restrain Mr. Jefferson from again practising as a solicitor and attorney in Bombay and to award damages for breach of an arrangement with Mr. Rimington, with whom Mr. Jefferson had formerly been a partner. His Lordship in disposing of the matter first read the plaint that had been lodged, which is sufficiently explained in the following remarks which the Judge afterwards made regarding it:—

As I considered it doubtful whether any valid ground of suit was stated in the plaint, I caused a letter to be written to the plaintiffs, requesting that I might be furnished with a reference to any authorities which might be considered as supporting such a plaint. In reply, I was simply informed that one of the chief cases upon which the plaintiffs relied was *Cruttwell* vs. *Lye*, stated, though incorrectly, to be reported in 18 *Beavan*, whereas that case was decided by Lord Eldon, C., in 1810, and is reported in 17 *Vesey*, 335. The plaint alleges in substance that Mr. Rimington, one of the three plaintiffs, and Mr. Jefferson, the defendant, who were practising as attorneys and solicitors in Bombay, under the name of Jefferson and Rimington, dissolved partnership in the year 1855, and that for the consideration mentioned in the plaint the defendant agreed with Mr. Rimington to retire from India for good, and relinquished and made over his business and practice to that gentleman upon the express understanding that he (Mr. Jefferson) would not again return and practise as an attorney and solicitor in Bombay. The language of the plaint is so loose and so ambiguous, that it is difficult to discover what is the legal effect of the words "express understanding" in para. 3, or what is meant by the words "conduct and promise" in para. 7 of the plaint, no promise not to return to, and practise as an attorney and solicitor in, Bombay having been alleged. The word "contract" or "agreement," either express or implied, is not used in any part of the plaint, I presume because it was felt that there had been no express contract or agreement in terms made in 1855 between Mr. Rimington and the defendant that the latter should never practise again as an attorney and solicitor in Bombay. I read the words in para. 3 "upon the express understanding that the defendant would not again return and practise as an attorney in Bombay" as indicating something short of an express contract, and I feel by no means certain that the language used imports that even any valid and binding contract at all was implied on the part of the defendant not to return to Bombay and practise there as an attorney and solicitor. If any express contract had been made in 1855, it would doubtless have been reduced to writing as required by the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds, such an agreement being one not to be performed within the space of one year from the making thereof, and Mr. Jefferson would have entered into a covenant not to practise again as an attorney and solicitor in Bombay. The plaint is not based upon any written document, nor apparently upon any letters relied upon as evidencing any agreement, for of the nine documents, all of them letters, annexed to the plaint, the earliest one in point of date is that of the 10th October 1870. Assuming, however, the plaint to be framed upon what the draftsman has chosen to style an "express understanding," but what a lawyer would probably have called an implied contract on the part of Mr. Jefferson not to return and set up again in the practice of an attorney and solicitor in Bombay, the authorities appear to me to be against the right of Mr. Rimington to interfere with Mr. Jefferson when the latter gentleman recommenced his business as an attorney, solicitor, proctor, and notary in Bombay in the year 1869. In *Churton and others* v. *Douglas*, decided in 1859 by the present Lord Chancellor Hatherley, when Vice-Chancellor Wood, reported 5 *Jurist* 25, 887, and 28 *Law Journal* (*Chancery*), 841, he thus stated the law, "The authorities, I think, are conclusive upon this point, that the mere expression of parting with, and selling the good-will, does not imply a contract on the part of the person parting with that good-will not to set up again in a similar business. I use the word *similar* to avoid including the case (which I think has a material bearing on this) of a vendor seeking to carry on the identical business. He does not contract that he will not carry on an exactly similar business, with all the advantages which he might acquire from his industry and labour, and for the regard people may have for him, and that in a place next door, if you like, to the very place when the former business was carried on. And upon the authorities it is settled that it is the fault of those who wish for any protection against such a course that they do not take care to insert provisions to that effect in the deed, namely, that the business shall not be carried on in the district by the vendor." It was held by Lord Eldon, C., in *Cruttwell* vs. *Lye* 17, Vesey 335, that unless restrained by positive contract, and in the absence of fraud as representing it as a continuation of the old trade or by conduct encouraging others to involve themselves in the confidence that he would not trade again, a man may after selling the good-will of a trade set up a business of the same kind at the same place whenever he pleases. The passage in Lord Eldon's judgment upon which I presume the plaintiffs rely is the following (p. 341):—"With regard to conduct a man *might* stand by, and give encouragement generating a confidence that he would not engage in such a trade inducing others to involve themselves; on the ground of which conduct this Court *might* interpose." Lord Eldon is stating what might be done in a certain supposed case, which did not exist in *Cruttwell* vs. *Lye*, where the injunction asked for was refused by the Lord Chancellor. I confess that I fail to see that that decision is an authority in favour of the present plaint. The case of *Bozon* vs. *Farlow*, 1, Merwall 459, decided by Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, is more analogous to the present. There the bill was filed for the specific performance of an agreement by which the plaintiff, an attorney at Plymouth, was to give up his business to the defendant in consideration of a certain sum of money to be paid to him by instalments. The defendant, having repented his bargain, resisted the completion of it on several different grounds. The Master of the Rolls said, "Now the business of an attorney consists in his being employed by others from the confidence which they repose in his skill and integrity. In what way then is the Court to decree the transfer of such a business?" And without determining whether the agreement was a void one, as being against morality or public policy, Sir William Grant thought that it was an agreement which a Court of Equity was not able to carry into execution, and refused to grant the specific performance prayed for, and dismissed the bill. In the case of *Austeen* vs. *Boys*, 2 *De Gex and Jones* 626, decided in 1858 by Lord Chelmsford, L. C., and which was a partnership suit between two London solicitors, he said, (p. 636)—"But the term 'good-will' seems wholly inapplicable to the business of a solicitor which has no local existence but is entirely personal, depending upon the trust and confidence which persons may repose in his integrity and ability to conduct their legal affairs." In *Smith's Mercantile Law* (7th Edition, 1865,) p. 197, chapter III., "good-will," it is stated that, "The sale of a good-will in the absence of any express stipulation does not preclude the seller from setting up the same kind of business again in the same neighbourhood if he do not describe himself as setting up the identical business that has been purchased." To the same effect is *Addis on Contracts*, (6th Edition, 1869,) p. 892—"There is not any implied covenant or promise on the part of a vendor or assignor of the good-will of a business not to set up the same trade in opposition to the purchaser in the neighbourhood of the spot where the business is carried on; and the Court of Chancery will not grant an injunction to prevent the vendor from so doing. But when the business of a firm has been carried on under an adopted name, a person who sells the good-will of the business cannot set up the same business under the same name and style, although he cannot be prevented from using his own name." These authorities show that, in the absence of an express covenant or contract between Messrs. Rimington and Jefferson in 1855 that the latter would not practise again as an attorney and solicitor in Bombay, the law would not imply one. The allegation in para. 2 that the defendant agreed with Mr. Rimington that he (the defendant) would retire from India for good cannot in my opinion be taken as a statement of an agreement by Mr. Jefferson not to practise again in Bombay as an attorney and solicitor. Assuming that he promised to retire for good he appears to have kept his promise and to have retired in 1855 for good, so far at least as he could then see his way into the future. The present suit, however, is not brought by Mr. Rimington alone against Mr. Jefferson, as it ought to have been if he had any cause of action against that gentleman, but by an entirely new firm consisting of Mr. Rimington, Mr. Hore, and Mr. Langley. The difficulty arising from the inability of Mr. Hore and Mr. Langley to take any benefit from rights of a purely personal character affecting Mr. Rimington alone has been attempted to be got over by the allegations in para. 4 of the plaint, which para is in these words—"Since the said year 1855 up to the present time the said firm of Jefferson and Rimington has continued to practise as attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and notaries in Bombay aforesaid, though from time to time the persons who composed the firm changed, and the name of the said firm has occasionally been altered, and the same is now carried on by the plaintiffs under the name of Rimington, Hore, and Langley aforesaid." I cannot understand how such allegations can be strictly correct; they appear to be contrary to our every day's experience of what is passing around us. The present firm of the plaintiffs seems to me to be a totally distinct one from that of Jefferson and Rimington, or from any firm which Mr. Rimington may have carried on before Mr. Hore and Mr. Langley joined him. Without, however, doing more than expressing my very great doubt upon that point, I am clearly of opinion that, even if Mr. Rimington had or has any rights against Mr. Jefferson capable of being enforced by a suit in this Court, the present plaint is unsustainable, as there is no privity of contract between Messrs. Hore and Langley and Mr. Jefferson. By the 4th section of the Indian Evidence Act, No. II. of 1855, the High Court is bound to take judicial knowledge of all attorneys, proctors, and other persons authorized by law to act before it, and from the roll of solicitors of this Court it appears that Mr. Hore was admitted on the roll of the Supreme Court of Bombay on the 5th day of December 1861 and Mr. Langley on the 23rd day of January 1866. Neither Mr. Hore nor Mr. Langley therefore arrived in India until many years after Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Rimington had dissolved partnership, and the firm of Jefferson and Rimington had ceased to exist. The correspondence annexed to the plaint between Mr. Langley and Mr. Jefferson, I regret to say, reflects but little credit upon the former, and I considered it so objectionable that I thought it right to lay the whole of it before the Chief Justice. The position Mr. Langley takes up is wholly untenable. The tone and language, too, of the last letter of the series, viz., that dated 12th December 1870, written doubtless by Mr. Langley though signed by the plaintiffs and addressed to Mr. Payne in reply to an extremely temperate letter of his, dated the 8th December 1870, is singularly offensive; and I have the authority of the Chief Justice to state that he concurs with me in thinking that it is not such a letter as one gentleman ought to write to another. It appearing to the Court, therefore, upon the face of the plaint, that the subject-matter therein stated does not constitute a cause of action by the present plaintiffs against Mr. Jefferson, I reject the plaint under the provisions of section XXXII. of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859), and direct it to be returned to the plaintiffs by the Prothonotary.

Mr. Ferguson said he was instructed by the plaintiffs to apply for leave to amend the plaint. Since it was filed a letter had been received from Mr. Rimington stating that he had letters in his hands showing that there was a distinct contract.

The Judge—You had better apply in Chambers. [No application had been made in Chambers up to yesterday afternoon.]

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE usual sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following insolvents appeared to-day, and, their petitions not being opposed, discharges were granted:—

John Baretto, merchant; liabilities Rs. 4,49,816, assets Rs. 30,743 good, Rs. 57,124 bad, and Rs. 12,367 doubtful.

Ludha Nursey and Lalljee Kessow, merchants; liabilities Rs. 17,11,837, assets Rs. 1,31,964 good, Rs. 8,72,055 bad, and Rs. 1,97,909 doubtful—discharged, except as to one creditor.

Veerjee Purshotum, merchant; liabilities Rs. 10,53,240, assets Rs. 2,712 good and Rs. 507 bad.

Hajee Seedeck Hajee Cosman, merchant; liabilities Rs. 1,16,080, assets Rs. 2,541 bad.

Lukumsey Govindjee and Meghjee Maner, merchants; liabilities Rs. 42,820, assets Rs. 702 good and Rs. 837 doubtful.

Nowla Gulla, merchant; liabilities Rs. 6,290, assets Rs. 6,250 good and Rs. 2,412 bad.

Muncherjee Frammerjee, writer; liabilities Rs. 15,000.

Cassum Futtoo, milkseller; liabilities Rs. 5,384.

Cursetjee Framjee Dhondee, merchant; liabilities Rs. 22,354, assets Rs. 1,610 good and Rs. 1,905 bad.

Eduljee Dorabjee and Manockjee Dorabjee, liquor-sellers; liabilities Rs. 33,417.

Khooshali Nanjee, merchant; liabilities Rs. 8,553.

Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, broker; liabilities Rs. 5,864.

Samuel Robinson; liabilities Rs. 727; assets Rs. 960.

FINAL DISCHARGES.

Final discharges were granted to Nagindass Jumnadass and Motichund Dewchund.

RE PANDOORANG MOOJERAM.

This insolvent was a writer with liabilities amounting to Rs. 291,625. The hearing of his petition was ordered to stand over till notices were served.

RE SOOMCHUND HURJEEWUNDASS.

This insolvent was a merchant with Rs. 28,742 of liabilities and Rs. 9,284 of bad assets. He was unopposed, and obtained his discharge except as to two creditors.

RE BURJORJEE NOWROJEE.

This insolvent was a contractor with liabilities amounting to Rs. 2,790. He attributed his insolvency to losses in shares in which he had large transactions without capital. His discharge was adjourned for three months.

RE NURSOO CHINAPPA.

This insolvent appeared to-day for the second hearing of his petition, which was unopposed.

The Official Assignee called attention to the fact that the insolvent had been several times sent for to give information in his office but that he had never attended.

The Commissioner withheld consideration of the petition till next Court-day, and ordered the insolvent to go to the office of the official assignee and give the requisite information.

RE EDULJEE SHAPOORJEE AND OTHERS.

These insolvents had been opposed, and Mr. Reid, of Messrs. Finlay and Co., had been summoned by a creditor as a witness. The opposition was however withdrawn at the last moment.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., now applied for time to prepare opposition to the final discharge.

Mr. Farran appeared on behalf of the insolvents, and urged that the application was too late.

The Commissioner said the affidavit was not so precise as it should have been. The opposition was withdrawn only on the day the case would have been heard, and, looking to the amount of the liabilities and the importance of the final discharge, he ordered the specific grounds of the opposition to be filed on or before Wednesday week, the hearing of the application for discharge being postponed until next Court day.

RE PREMJEE CANJEE.

This case came on for hearing on a previous Court day before Mr. Justice Bayley, and was then set down for hearing yesterday.

Mr. McCulloch appeared on behalf of Messrs. Wallace & Co., Bombay, as representing Wallace Brothers, London, to oppose the discharge.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the insolvent and submitted that as the name of Lukmidass Khimjee, broker for Messrs. Wallace & Co., was entered in the schedule for the debt, Messrs. Wallace & Co. could not appear.

Mr. McCulloch said that if Messrs. Wallace & Co. were allowed to enter at any future time as creditors they would let the matter stand at present, but otherwise he would ask for a postponement of the hearing, in order to let them be entered as creditors. On Mr. Macpherson declining this, Mr. McCulloch moved that the Court should admit Wallace & Co. as creditors.

The Commissioner said that as the case was not likely to come on that day, notice could be given by Mr. McCulloch's clients to the other side and the matter could be argued next Court day. His Lordship ordered that the grounds of opposition offered but not received by the Clerk of Court on Friday, being too late, should be taken as filed.

RE MAHOMED HOOSSEIN.

The petition of Mahomed Hoossien *bin* Hajee Ally Fuckerjee and Kajee Mahomed Saduck *bin* Mahomed Mehadee Cashmeree came on for hearing to-day.

Mr. Macpherson opposed the insolvents, who, he said, were general merchants, and who had carried on trade for the last year as Cashmere shawl merchants. For some time before they had carried on business as wool merchants in partnership with a third person, who had since left the firm. Prior to that they acted as brokers. It would be seen from the schedule that they purported to give an account of their dealings between July 1866, and August 1,870, and that during that time their expenses for wages, house rent, maintenance, &c., amounted to Rs. 7,453, while their gross profits amounted to Rs. 6,918. It would also be seen that although a period of four years was included in the schedule, yet nearly the whole of the debts were incurred during the last twelve months. Most of the creditors were creditors for shawls purchased by the insolvents. Two of the amounts which were put down respectively at Rs. 400 and Rs. 50 was for brandy, which calculating it to have been consumed by the insolvents since its purchase, was at the rate of a bottle each man per day. The grounds of opposition were—concealment of books, errors in accounts furnished, and concealment of some landed property in Cashmere.

A number of witnesses were examined by Mr. Macpherson, and the hearing was not concluded when the Court rose.

THE BHENDY BAZAAR GAMBLERS.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

THE gang of men captured in the house said to be a gaming establishment in Bhendy Bazaar, and at the capture of whom two others met their death, were tried before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Post Police Court on Wednesday last. Mr. McCulloch, Dr. Dallas, and Mr. Skipsey appeared for the defence, but all the prisoners were convicted of having been found in a common gaming-house, gaming with dice and money. Two were sentenced to pay Rs. 100 each, or, in default, to be imprisoned with hard labour for one month in the County Jail, and the rest to be imprisoned with hard labour in the County Jail for one month without the alternative of a fine. The moneys and instruments of gaming found on the floor of the room were confiscated and the rest returned to the respective owners. On Friday last, however, on the application of Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Justice Green ordered a rule *nisi* to be served on Mr. Nana Morojee, calling on him to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue for the removal of the proceedings in the case into the High Court.

The affidavit on which the rule was obtained was by Mr. Khunderao Morojee simply stating the charge and conviction and that all the prisoners were in gaol, and having the evidence and warrants for apprehension annexed to it.

Saturday was fixed for the arguing of the rule, and on that morning Mr. Ferguson appeared on behalf of the prosecution to show cause against the rule; Mr. McCulloch appeared to support the rule.

Mr. Ferguson first took an objection that a writ of *certiorari* could not issue unless some reason was alleged on the affidavit, whereas there was no reason whatever given in this case. He also said that six days' notice should have been given the magistrate before he was required to show cause. He cited certain passages from "Paley on Summary Convictions," and *the King v. Eaton*, 5 *Term Reports*, in support of this view, and argued that the Court here would be guided by analogy to the practice of the Courts in England.

The Judge thought it was sufficient if, as was done in this case, the affidavit referred to the proceedings and if counsel then stated that these were bad and gave grounds for the issuing of a writ. He thought, however, there was a difficulty as to the notice. He had understood that the prosecution was ready to show cause at any time, and if that were not so would now allow time.

On this statement Mr. Ferguson said he would proceed at once to show cause, and the Judge read to him the notes he had of the grounds stated by Mr. McCulloch on applying for the rule. These were as follows:—After stating that the prisoners were convicted under section 57 of Act XIII. of 1856, he objected, first, that the warrant was wholly illegal. The Commissioner of Police, and not the Magistrate, is authorized to issue a warrant. The Commissioner of Police must give special authority to some inspector or superior officer, and the warrant is addressed not to any person in particular, but to all constables and police officers. The warrant is signed by the Deputy Commissioner, and there is no evidence that he had instructions from the Commissioner. The Bombay Act XIII. of 1856, section 58, states who may be authorized—some person of a particular class. The illegality of the warrant vitiates the whole proceedings. The other ground relied upon is that the offence is described in the Act as "persons *found* gaming," and the magistrate held that this is satisfied by the evidence that Mr. Price *saw* the prisoners. They must be found on the premises, but they escaped from the premises. The warrant only authorizes seizure on the premises, and it appears from the proceedings that Mr. Price saw the prisoners in the house *gaming*, and that does not amount to legal evidence on which a conviction can stand.

Mr. Ferguson then proceeded to show cause against the rule. The section of Act XIII. of 1856 which applied to the case of any conviction being brought up to this High Court was, he presumed, section 111, and that stated that no conviction, order or judgment of a magistrate, or, in Bombay, of the Petty Sessions, would be quashed for an error of form in the proceedings, but only on the merits as appearing from the depositions. Therefore, it was only upon some defect appearing upon the face of the evidence as to the merits that the Court could interfere, and so the question as to the legality of the warrant was disposed of.

The Judge—But if the statute gives a certain power to issue a warrant to A. B. in a certain case, and if C. D. uses it——

Mr. Ferguson—That is not a matter for the trying magistrate. I am now supporting the magistrate's conviction, and I say the warrant has nothing to do with the case before him—it would be clearly a part of the procedure, and not of the merits. I find no less than four warrants annexed to the proceeding before Mr. Nana Morojee. The first is dated 10th December 1867, the second 19th March 1869, the third 16th June 1870, and the fourth, August 1870, and it was under the last one that the police acted. The evidence of Mr. Price, inspector of police, taken on 27th December, states that he produced the warrant of 16th June 1870, signed by Mr. Edginton, and that it was under it that he went up to the house in Bhendy Bazaar with other police officers, but he afterwards corrected that and stated it was by virtue of the warrant of August 1870, signed by Mr. Souter, that he entered the house. Then Mr. Price states—"Between 12 and 1 this morning I saw these prisoners and others in a room on the fifth storey. I looked through a barred window from an adjoining room. I knocked the bars out with a hammer. By the time I got in, the whole of them had got on the neighbouring roofs." He distinctly states he saw all these persons and others in a room. "Other police officers had got in before me from other directions. The articles now produced were found on the floor of the room. Most of the prisoners were arrested on the tiles. When I first looked through, the prisoners and others were playing with dice, cards, and money. Prisoners were searched and moneys were found on their persons. The house belongs to Hajee Ghachee. It has to my knowledge been used for a long time for gambling purposes. Warrants have been repeatedly issued for seizing gamblers in this house." Then on cross-examination by Mr. Nusserwanjee for prisoner No. 1, he said no *nautch* was going on there. (That was the first defence.) There were, he added, about fifteen police officers with him. The other prisoners reserved cross-examination. On the 5th January Mr. Price was recalled, and reproduced the warrant dated August 1870, on the strength of which, and not that of June 1870, he says he seized the prisoners. He also produced other two warrants. Then on cross-examination by Dr. Dallas he said—"I have known No. 1 for some time by sight, and also knew his name. I did not see any people struck by the police. I saw No. 1 again in the room when he was brought back immediately afterwards." Then to Mr. McCulloch—"I had seen all the prisoners before the above occurrence so as to be able to recognize them. I looked through the window for about thirty seconds. None was arrested in the room. I entered the house in virtue of the warrant. I cannot swear to whom it was particularly given by the Commissioner. It was at the time in Mr. Hallums' possession. Mr. Hallums is a superintendent of police." And to Mr. Skipsey—"I am not aware of any charge having ever been preferred previously against No. 3." Mr. Ferguson then said it had been objected that, supposing it to have been by virtue of the warrant by which Mr. Price entered the house that that was irregular, as having been signed by Mr. Edginton, but there was a special clause in the Police Act (section 4) by which the Deputy Commissioner was empowered to do anything the Commissioner of Police could do, and he contended that, even supposing it was necessary there should have been a warrant for the police to act on, they could act under that warrant signed by Mr. Edginton. The Court would presume that the police had acted rightly.

The Judge—Well, I don't know. It is irregular on the face of it, for it begins, "Whereas complaint has this day been made upon oath before me, Frank Henry Souter; these are therefore," &c., and that is signed by Mr. Edginton. It is not regular for a person to sign the document when the statement on oath was not before him.

Mr. Ferguson—I presume Mr. Souter might authorize Mr. Edginton to take any of his duties, and from that I presume Mr. Souter got the information on oath, and told Mr. Edginton to fill up and sign the warrant.

Mr. McCulloch—That is not in evidence.

Mr. Ferguson—There is evidence to this extent on the face of the warrants, that Mr. Souter acted on information given on oath. Mr. Ferguson next argued that the entry to the house was made under the warrant of August 1870, signed by Mr. Souter, and addressed to all constables and peace officers for the town and island of Bombay, and which would empower any one of the police in whose hands it was to enter the house. Next he contended that no warrant was necessary. Section 86 of the Police Act provided that any police officer might arrest for any offence under the Act. Mr. Price had distinctly sworn that he looked through a window and saw all the prisoners gambling, and, that being so, he was justified in making arrests even without any warrant at all, they having committed an offence within his view, to wit, gambling. He was an inspector, a superior officer of police, all the rest of the police were acting under his orders, and therefore the arrest of all these persons whom he saw gambling, and who were arrested by the police under him, was justifiable under that section.

The Judge—Mr. McCulloch's contention is that Mr. Price, though he saw something going on, did not find them gambling.

Mr. Ferguson—He found them gambling.

The Judge—Mr. McCulloch contends that he did not; that is the argument.

Mr. Ferguson—I cannot prevent my learned friend contending anything he wishes, but the evidence is distinct. He says he looked through the window and saw people there doing a certain act clearly enough, and that will come within the meaning of the Act that he looked through the window and "found" them doing a certain act. If English means anything at all, that is what the Act contemplates—it does not require the persons actually to be arrested where they are found.

The Judge—It is rather against you so far as it goes, for the authority to arrest under this section authorizes the keepers of gaming-houses to be taken into custody and all persons you may find therein, but this is not shown to be a gaming-house.

Mr. Ferguson in reply to his Lordship referred to section 57 of the Police Act, which was as follows:—"Whoever is found in any such house, rooms or place playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters money, or other instruments of gaming, or is found there present for the purpose of gaming, whether playing for any money, wager, stake or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding one month; and any person found in any gaming house during any gaming or playing therein shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming." From that he contended that if Mr. Price saw the prisoners in that house, then, whether he could say he saw them gaming or not, he "found" them in it, and in the contemplation of the Act they were there for the purpose of gaming, and so were rightly convicted. The next section to which he referred was section 15 of Act XLVIII. of 1860, which was a very broad one, running as follows:—"When any cards, dice, gaming table, or cloth board, or other instruments of gaming, are found in any house, room, or place, if information has been given on oath to the Commissioner of Police that it is suspected of being used as a common gaming-house, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the police officer, or any of his assistants." Now, in the present case cards and dice were found in the room, information had been given to the Commissioner of Police, as appeared from the heading of the warrant, and the house was suspected to be a common gaming house, and as these persons were actually present in the room, it was incumbent on them in order to escape conviction under this Act to show that they were not there for the purpose of gaming. But the evidence was clearly to the effect that they were there for that purpose, and he therefore submitted that the conviction by the magistrate was good, and that the evidence was sufficient to justify it under section 15 of the Police Amendment Act. There had been no suggestion to the contrary in the cross-examination, except one question as to whether there had not been a *nautch* going on. To show this more clearly he would read the rest of the evidence. Ruttonjee Jeevanjee said—"I keep a liquor-shop in Funnuswady. I was in Hajee Ghachee's house last night from 10 to 1 this morning. At about 11 o'clock I sent information with a Mahomedan boy to Mr. Price. I was gambling in Hajee's house. All the prisoners and others were gambling there at the same time. The house belongs to Hajee Ghachee." Then to Mr. Nusserwanjee—"I know No. 1. I was sent to the place by Cassum. There was no *nautch*." "Then Mr. James Crummy deposed—"I am inspector of police. On the morning of the 27th I went over to a certain house in Bhendy Bazaar, accompanied by Mr. Price and other police officers. It was then about 1 A.M. I entered the house by a staircase in the Bhendy Bazaar. As I was ascending the first staircase, I observed a trap-door above me open. I saw No. 11 coming through the trap-door. I arrested him. He shouted out to somebody upstairs to close the doors. The trap-door was accordingly immediately closed. I broke open the trap-door with a hammer. I ascended two other staircases, and there found other trap-door closed. This also I broke with a hammer. I then rushed upon the landing. I saw persons getting out through front windows from a room. I rushed into the room and apprehended Nos. 4 and 7. I saw that the place was lighted by four candles placed on the floor. I found a number of cards and dice on the floor, and Rs. 34-5-9. The money was scattered about the floor. Mr. Price got in by a window on the north. After I had got in I found twenty-one pairs of shoes in the rooms, ten puggrees, some lying on the floor and some on pegs, and a quantity of wearing apparel. The other prisoners were then brought into the room by other police officers. The whole of the prisoners were then searched. Money was found on the persons of all of them, except No. 6. Jewels were found on the persons of them. The prisoners were then taken to the Mombadevi chowkey, where No. 1 claimed a puggree and a coat. Out of the aforesaid property a tin box was also found on the floor in the aforesaid room. It contained Rs. 42-2. The puggree and the coat were given to No. 1, and he took them. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9, also claimed turbaus and other wearing apparel out of the aforesaid property, and they were given to them. The aforesaid prisoners had not their turbans and their shoes when they were brought into the room in the aforesaid house. This was on the fifth storey. I saw some furniture in a room on the second storey, but no other people in the house. Nos. 4 and 7, after they had been arrested, said they had been gambling." Then Mr. Crummy said to Dr. Dallas—"The window through which Mr. Price was looking was barred. No. 1 did not make a great noise while asking the trap-door to be closed." And to Mr. McCulloch—"I saw No. 7 in the room near the window, also No. 4. There may have been other rooms and people living there. Some of the shoes put into the bundle were brought from outside the room." And to Mr. Skipsey—"I took about two minutes after forcing open the both trap-doors to get into the rooms. Those who escaped did so by the front windows." Then came Mr. John David Langdon, constable of police, who stated—"On the morning of the 27th I accompanied Mr. Price to a certain house in Bhendy Bazaar about 1 A.M. I was on the third staircase. I arrested Nos. 1, 3, and 5, while they were coming along the roof of an adjoining house. I then secured Nos. 2, 8, 10, 12, and 13; Nos. 2 and 10 in a closet on the third storey; No. 12 between a cot and a bed on the third storey; No. 13 was lying down on the floor in an adjoining room; No. 8 was secured on the tiles. No. 8 made his escape from my custody, but I recaptured him. None of the aforesaid prisoners had their turbans, coats, or shoes at the time. No. 1 asked for and got back his turban and coat at the Mombadevi chowkey." Then to Dr. Dallas—"I was down in the street when Mr. Price went up."

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House yesterday (Jan. 13). The following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I. (presiding); the Hon'ble John Strachey; the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.; the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.; Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey; the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman; the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith; the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell; the Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis; the Hon'ble D. Cowie; and the Hon'ble W. Robinson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the report of the select committee on the bill to consolidate the law relating to cattle-trespass be taken into consideration. The report of the select committee, he said, referred to the details of the measure and the working of the law. He then explained at some length the duties of cattle-pounders and the obligation of the police to arrest trespassing cattle. After some slight verbal amendments, the motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman moved that the bill to extend the Prisons' Act, 1870, to Coorg, be taken into consideration. The motion was put and agreed to. The hon'ble member also moved that, in the last line, for "January," the word "February" be substituted; and also that the bill, as amended, be passed. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple introduced the bill to amend the law relating to customs duties, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in two months. The motion was put and agreed to. The hon'ble member also presented the report of the select committee on the bill to consolidate the law relating to the Government paper currency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen introduced the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pleaders, mukhtars, and revenue agents, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in six weeks. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis introduced the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkari revenue in Northern India, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in six weeks. The motion was put and carried.

The Council then adjourned to Friday next.

A full report of Sir R. Temple's important speech on the Currency Bill will appear hereafter.—*Englishman.*

AMEER KHAN'S CASE BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Council Office, Whitehall, Monday, 5th December 1870.

Present:—The Right Hon'ble Lord Justice James, the Right Hon'ble Lord Justice Mellish, the Right Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Peel, the Right Hon'ble Sir James W. Colvile.

In the matter of the petition of Ameer Khan and others for leave to appeal.

Sir Roundell Palmer—My Lords, this is a very important matter, and I am not quite sure whether your Lordships will think it is right that it should be disposed of at the present time. I communicated with the Attorney General, and if he should still be of the mind I understood him to be, and your Lordships are of the same mind, I am quite willing that there should be a short postponement under these circumstances.

The object of this appeal is to obtain your Lordships' leave, or Her Majesty's leave, upon your Lordships' advice, to bring under review here the proceedings refusing the *Habeas Corpus* in India to the present petitioners. I will tell your Lordships in a few words what took place, and what is the exact present position of the matter as I understand it.

These two petitioners were arrested in Calcutta on the 10th or 12th of July 1869, under a warrant from the Governor-General, dated the 7th of May succeeding, and they were arrested in Calcutta, and were sent out of the Calcutta jurisdiction into the mofussil to two prisons or gaols,—one at a place called Alipore, and the other at a place called Monghyr. As far as appears there was no warrant of any sort or kind in existence till the month of May in the following year, the 7th of May 1870. They sued for a *Habeas Corpus* before Mr. Justice Norman in August 1870, and a rule *nisi* was granted on the 3rd of August 1870, upon affidavits stating the facts. I need not go into the details of those affidavits, but they stated amongst other things that they applied for, and could get no copy of, any warrant. Thereupon that rule *nisi* having been granted by Mr. Justice Norman, it came on to be argued before him, and on the 29th of August 1870 he eventually refused the *Habeas Corpus*, after a long argument, a warrant having been then in a very late stage of the argument produced, as I stated to your Lordships from the Governor-General, dated the 7th of May 1870, and which purported to be made under a regulation, called Regulation 3 of 1818, which authorises the detention in the mofussil of political prisoners of a certain description of persons suspected of being politically dangerous in the manner described there. That regulation has been followed by two subsequent regulations. The learned judge thought there was authority to pass the regulations, which was a matter brought into controversy; and being passed they prevented him giving the *Habeas Corpus* on the 29th of August 1870, when he refused it. Your Lordship will see that this raises a very important question indeed; it will decide the question whether the Court has or has not the power of arbitrary detention in a case in which there is no allegation of any accusation pending or present of any crime or offence.

Lord Justice James—It is a question of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Sir Roundell Palmer—It was put so by the learned judge. He refused the *Habeas Corpus* upon those circumstances. I ought to mention that these regulations do not say anything about the *Habeas Corpus*, and in that respect they differ from our Act, though in substance it would come to the same thing.

Lord Justice Mellish—I suppose the general law of the *Habeas Corpus* is introduced into India.

Sir Roundell Palmer—That point was much discussed in the arguments, but the Court thought it did prevail there, and they had the right apart from these regulations to send the *Habeas Corpus* into the mofussil in the case in which persons had been taken out of their jurisdiction.

Lord Justice Mellish—These persons were arrested in Calcutta.

Sir Roundell Palmer—Yes.

Lord Justice Mellish—There is no doubt that there is a *Habeas Corpus* in Calcutta.

Sir Roundell Palmer—No doubt.

Mr. Attorney General—I do not dispute that.

Sir Roundell Palmer—The learned judge decided, as I understand, after much argument, that there was power in an ordinary case, at all events, to send a writ any where into the mofussil when the person had been taken out of the jurisdiction of Calcutta. Then he also decided some important points as to the competency of the Indian Legislature to pass these regulations, coming ultimately to decide in favour of their competency upon exceedingly narrow and questionable grounds. I do not of course ask your Lordships to form an opinion upon that at present, but I wish to put you in possession of it. He held this—"The acts which give the Legislature power, being subject to an exception, I shall not interfere in any way," or "be so exercised as to in any way interfere with Her Majesty's claim to the allegiance of her subjects," or words to that effect. He held, according to the written authorities, that the securities of liberty granted by the Crown and the duty of allegiance were reciprocal, and there would not be the power to take away the one without interfering with the other, and therefore that *primâ facie*, whatever took away the ordering securities for liberty in a manner inconsistent with the principles upon which liberty is granted by the English law would be *ultra vires*. But then he held that granting that to be so, these regulations, although without any limit as to time, and permanent laws, were analogous to a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, which is a thing known to the Legislature of England and in practice in cases of political danger, and therefore consistent with the principle he laid down as to the competency of the Legislature to take away the general safeguards for liberty.

Lord Justice James—It was giving the high officer of State the power of issuing the warrant.

Sir Roundell Palmer—Yes; Mr. Justice Norman having refused the *Habeas Corpus*, the next step taken in the case was that an application was made on the 9th of September 1870 in open Court to the High Court by counsel, then and there to receive an appeal from Mr. Justice Norman's order, and to appoint an early day for hearing, as it was a case affecting the liberty of the subject. The Court said with regard to the appeal that it should be presented to the proper officer, and it would be received in the ordinary course.

Lord Justice Mellish—I do not see why he should not take it.

Sir Roundell Palmer—No, my Lord.

Sir Lawrence Peel—They were sitting as an Appellate Court.

Sir Roundell Palmer—The very same thought had occurred to my mind.

Lord Justice Mellish—The application was to a Court which had no existence except as an Appellate Court.

Sir Roundell Palmer—The original jurisdiction was exercised by the Judge, and the full Court, so to say, was a Court of Appeal only. At all events that was the form which the matter took. And upon that day, as I told your Lordships, the Court said—"The officer will receive the appeal if it be tendered to him in the ordinary way in which appeals ought to be tendered. We do not receive it in open Court, but it will be received subject to any question when it comes on for argument." And they said they would make no order for hearing.

Mr. Attorney General—There were four days left for sitting.

Sir Roundell Palmer—That is quite true, there was a very short time before the vacation, and there were eighteen appeals for hearing afterwards, and accordingly they thought it unnecessary at the time to make any such order. Then the next step taken was this. It being felt that it was a very urgent matter, on the 14th of September 1870 an application was made to the High Court to certify as proper a direct appeal to England from Mr. Justice Norman's order to this board. They said they did not consider they had any power to do it, and they declined to do it. Then in that state of things this present petition was presented, asking for liberty to bring up the whole matter here, but then I am bound to inform your Lordships (and that what I was alluding to at the beginning) that within the last day or two my clients have received telegraphic information from India that the appeal was presented there, and had been dismissed by the High Court. Under these circumstances, I mentioned it to the Attorney General, and I think it would not be easy or satisfactory for him to argue the case, having that fact introduced into it, upon materials that were imperfect and, on the other hand, I do not think it would be satisfactory in a case of this nature to anybody that it should be argued otherwise than upon the most perfect materials it admits of.

Sir James W. Colvile—To determine this case we should have all the materials on this petition that we usually have upon any regular appeal.

Sir Roundell Palmer—Yes, your Lordships should, but your Lordships see that my learned friend might be advised to offer an objection.

Lord Justice Mellish—There is no order in the Supreme Court except the refusal to aid the appeal.

Sir Roundell Palmer—I do not feel so far as relates to that, that I could seriously expect your Lordships to say that an appeal upon a matter so perfectly discretionary as to hearing a few days before the vacation or not would be a thing to be done. To come to the substance of the matter, the real object is to have Mr. Justice Norman's order considered at your Lordships' bar. There are very important questions of law and principle involved in it, affecting it may be the general liberties of all Her Majesty's subjects in that part of her dominions. Everybody will admit, whatever may be the sound view of the question, that there can be no doubt it involves very important interests; and it was that, and that only, which we wanted to have tried here. Perhaps the petitioners may have been hasty in taking what passed before the vacation as conclusive that they would not get their appeal substantially heard and disposed of; and it appears from the result that they have been so. And if it were a case where the matter would be disposed of by visiting them with the consequence of their own precipitation, I might stand in a much worse position than I do at your Lordships' bar, but having to deal with my learned friend the Attorney General, who knows that there is an important question really desired to be raised which in one shape or another your Lordships will undoubtedly have raised, I think very probably your Lordship, may think and desire that a course should be taken which would enable that question to be raised and to be disposed of. What I was going to propose under the circumstances was this. We are not in possession of exact information of what has been done, and the grounds of the judgment, and whether or no any liberty to appeal further has been applied for there, and granted or refused. What I am going to ask your Lordships is, that the matter might be postponed for such a time as your Lordships think proper, so as to enable the communications to be received from India, and with liberty to us to amend the petition so that if it should appear that we ought to ask for leave to appeal against the order which we believe has been made by the High Court, we may do it. If they have not given us leave to appeal, then, manifestly, it is a question of presenting a new petition.

Mr. Attorney General—I do not oppose that. I came to oppose this petition upon the present materials, and what they desired was to appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Norman first, and secondly against the judgment of the Court below, refusing to advance the case in the paper. I do not mind their amending their petition, and stating the judgment of the Supreme Court, but I reserve to myself full liberty when the case comes on.

Lord Justice James—The case stands over until what day?

Mr. Attorney General—It should stand over until we have the judgment, and the reasons for it.

Sir Roundell Palmer—Till the sittings after Hilary Term.

Lord Justice James—Very well, any day in the sittings after Hilary Term.—*Englishman.*

FRANCE ACCORDING TO PRUSSIA.

(FROM A PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

BERLIN, Dec. 20.

THE present state of public opinion in France is made the subject of an interesting report from the Royal Head-Quarters, dated Versailles, December 15:—

"As was to be expected, the retreat of the Loire Army has caused fresh anxiety in the Southern Provinces. All the papers we have received from Lyons, Tours, and the country of the Sarthe agree in blaming the Provisional Government for publishing optimist versions before the encounter and after the catastrophes at Paris and Orleans, vainly striving to conceal their embarrassment. Looking at the different phases which public opinion underwent in the Southern Departments, we need not be astonished at the prevailing discouragement. By the first occupation of Orleans the warlike zeal of the South had been considerably diminished. It took some time before the local authorities consented to support M. Favre in his venturesome enterprise of a '*nouvelle guerre d'extermination.*' Gradually, however, the comprehensive armaments undertaken in the Provinces on the other side of the Loire restored confidence, and the boastful accounts Gambetta published respecting the number and warlike ardour of the troops made a resumption of the struggle appear in a favourable light. To incite the South, Gambetta represented its exertions as the sole means of saving Paris, which otherwise would be lost and fall a prey to the foreigner. The hope of rescuing the capital and playing an important part in the war flattered the vanity of the Provinces, and made them strain every nerve to collect an efficient force. The plan announced by the Tours Government as having been agreed upon with the defenders of Paris since the middle of November was warmly supported by popular sympathy. It was universally hoped that the French armies, disposed in a wide circle from Bourges to Orleans, Tours, and the extreme points of north-western France, would manage to execute a common attack, repulse our opposing forces, and, co-operating with the Paris garrison, finally break through and discomfit the legions investing the capital.

"The conquest of Châteaudun and Dreux by our troops gave the first indication of the futility of the French designs. Though the engagements from the 17th to the 19th of November disclosed the remarkable fact that the French had succeeded in pushing several thousand men to within 20 miles of Paris, they at the same time satisfied our Generalsthat no junction had been effected between the *Armée du Nord* and the troops levied in the south-west, encamped at Conlie, near Le Mans. The defeat of the advanced guard of the Northern Army, and subsequent invasion of the North by our First Army, were not enough to shake the confidence of the Southern population. On the 30th of November and the 1st of December the Lyons journals declared that they had never indulged in any illusions as to the efficiency of the Northern troops. The Picardy levies, they added, consisted of raw recruits, and were but poorly armed. At the same time doubts were expressed as to the strategy of the Southern Army in not coming to the rescue and preventing the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg advancing in the direction of Le Mans. At this juncture Gambetta went to visit Kératry at Conlie, and, remonstrating with him for not assuming the offensive in a more energetic way, caused that General to send in his resignation. Kératry, being of opinion that the condition of his troops rendered immediate action imprudent, threw up his command in disgust, and is now engaged in drawing up an explicit account of the whole affair. Gambetta, on his part, took upon himself to review the troops, and on the 24th of November issued the famous order of the day in which he gave the Western Army—then so-called—an unqualified testimonial of efficiency and warlike enthusiasm. They were, he said, as well drilled and armed as the troops of the Loire. His assurance had the effect of allaying the disquietude already felt. Once more people allowed themselves to be persuaded that a co-operation between the Loire Army and the troops at Le Mans was imminent. This restoration of public confidence was a real victory achieved by M. Gambetta. To it we are indebted for the offensive movement carried out immediately after by the *Armée de la Loire.* But the greater the credit given him for this result of his eloquence, the more telling the blame heaped upon him after the defeat. The *Courier de Lyons*, the *Décentralisation*, the *Salut Public*, and all other papers of Lyons support D'Aurelles de Paladine against the War Secretary. D'Aurelles de Paladine, they contend, behaved as a cautious General who would not uselessly expose his troops when he knew them to be no match for the enemy; while Gambetta, having first deceived the public by too favourable reports of the state of the army, now dares to censure a more prudent leader for sustaining the defeat brought on by his own precipitancy. These strictures chiefly refer to the well-known affair of Epinay. Similar complaints are uttered by the press of Tours. To quote one as a specimen, *La France* says:—'Events only too fully bear out the wisdom of those who cautioned Gambetta not to make himself Dictator and act without public control. Instead of the success he promised us, we have sustained a series of reverses which he vainly endeavours to saddle on the commanding Generals.' Public opinion is thus undergoing another change, the consequences of which will probably become apparent upon the news of the continued retreat of the Loire Army spreading in the Southern Departments."

In the meantime the French continue to give trouble. Though defeated in every encounter, they are evidently too numerous to be entirely routed and dispersed. General Chanzy keeps falling back whither he pleases, and however frequently discomfited, is always in a position to choose a favourable locality for the next encounter. Thus it is that, driven from the Loire, he has managed to retire towards Paris, and, instead of seeking securily further South, is about to give fresh annoyance in the North. The Germans, it is true, are following him steadily, and, having ascertained that he has lost one-half of his men, hope to be able to deal an effective blow before long. The experience, however, they have had of him establishes the fact that the reinforcements already on their way or to be despatched are none too soon. Notwithstanding the large numbers at the disposal of the German Generals, the territory they have to occupy is so vast as to leave a comparatively small force for active operations in the field. For the last two months they have been obliged to face foes twice as strong as themselves. The feat has proved practicable, but it entails a long and laborious road to victory, when the weaker numbers are those that have to attack and the stronger defend themselves with breech-loading rifles. After the arrival of the reinforcements, or, perhaps, even before, they hope to punish General Chanzy for his boldness in advancing towards Paris with half the force General d'Aurelles de Paladine had when compelled to abandon all idea of a rescue. This accomplished, and the investing army definitively secured from disturbance, they will probably occupy the line of the Loire and Cher, and content themselves with flying excursions into the rest of France until the capital has succumbed.

King William's reply to the Deputation of the North German Parliament presenting the Imperial Crown of Germany prudently makes his acceptance depend upon the consent of all German Sovereigns and Parliaments. The only two votes which still remain to be given are those of the Representative Assemblies of Bavaria and Würtemberg. What they will be, it is not difficult to divine. Even though the Bavarian Ultramontanes are seemingly intent upon showing fight, they will be powerless to influence the ultimate result. On their way to Versailles the North German deputation stopped at Strasburg, where they were entertained by the Governor, and at a festal banquet exchanged congratulatory toasts with the leading officials. That the future prospect of the German Imperial dignity being about to be revived in a military camp in sight of the hostile capital received due prominence in their speeches. Germany, by the domestic divisions of which no Power more eagerly profited than France, recovers unity and strength in the very heart of the country that has so long striven to prevent it. There is a dramatic sequence in the event which the Strasburg orators knew well how to turn to account.

"THE WANDERER" IN PARIS.

PARIS, 9th Dec., by Balloon Post.

I WROTE several letters by balloon post, but have not written for a considerable time, as I had little to say—moreover, the expense of a letter (six sous) is a consideration with us, for six sous will buy a lump of bread. Horses, dogs, cats, and rats, are the common food of the people of Paris now-a-days; and everything except bread is sold at enormous prices. We get on wonderfully well, pledging our watches, getting credit from trades' people, and, finally, when we were in *extremis*, without a sou, a banker cashed a draft for ten pounds, which will be presented to you after the communications are open. We are in excellent health, and are very fond of horseflesh. A loin steak from dog is so good that I find myself regarding *Marquise** with very greedy eyes sometimes.—*English-man.*

* MRS. W.'s pet dog—poor Marquise!

OUR MILITARY RESOURCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I share in your anxiety respecting our armed forces, and it seems to me that during the five or six weeks before Parliament meets the public mind could not be more usefully employed than in considering our deficiencies, and, when a conclusion is reached, in asking Government to supply our wants by armaments neither superfluous nor inadequate.

We are, unfortunately, a mark for national animosity on many sides. During the South American revolution the United States checked the building and sailing of cruisers to intercept and plunder the trade of Spain and Portugal according to their own views of their obligations. When remonstrated with for not doing more, they answered that they would allow no interference with their domestic measures. When one notorious cruiser escaped from Birkenhead, during the American civil war, and our Government copied the answer of Mr. Secretary Adams, we were immediately told that our representation was designedly and wilfully inadequate.

In the same spirit, when arms are, during the present war, imported into France from England, but in much larger quantities from the United States, in conformity in both instances with the law of nations, the Prussian Ministers, Ambassadors, officers, and soldiers, through whose country supplies of arms were carried to Bazaine during the Crimean war, and used by Russian soldiers to kill British troops engaged in a European cause—these same Prussians inveigh against us as enemies and treat the Americans as blameless friends.

From these two instances I infer that the envy and hostility which have pursued every wealthy commercial nation in ancient and modern times are now dogging our steps, and will one of these days burst out into open aggression.

The facility with which Prince Gortchakoff and Count Bismarck threw off the trammels of treaties in their own cause, and upon their own testimony, shows but too clearly how easy it will be to find a pretext for attacking, first, an ally of England, such as Holland, or Austria, and then England herself.

We have been subject since 1815 to occasional panics, often causeless and generally excessive. But if we have been afflicted in former days with unreasonable fear, that is no reason why we should now be buoyed up by extravegant hope—

"Fear's elder brother, not so sad;
The merrier fool of the two, but quite as mad."

Why should we suppose the British Channel impassable to the ships and boats of an enemy? Is it impossible that a fleet may be required to relieve from danger our fellow subjects in Jamaica while an expedition is preparing in the Texel for the invasion of England? Or could we send a part of our army to assist an ally while we have so small a force of regular troops, and so few thousands of embodied Militia? Why not raise, by ballot if necessary, and embody 100,000 Militia? In six months they would be admirable troops. Captain Sherard Osborn holds that a fleet equipped in the Scheldt against us ought to inspire no apprehensions, and at the same time advises us to line our east and north coasts with ships of war. His practical advice proves that he does not feel the security he affects. Lord Derby warns us against "an essentially retrograde step," and at the same time assumes that no such necessity can possibly be called upon to repel an invasion of 100,000 men.

Even were I not an Englishman I should feel what many Germans, many Frenchmen, many citizens of the United States feel—admiration and reverence for a nation which, since 1641, has given her best blood in the cause of liberty; and since 1688 has furnished a model, often improved and purified, of a State in the enjoyment of civil and religious freedom.

Being a member of that State I feel responsible, as one of the public, to Europe and to the world for its preservation. I compare it with the great overwhelming autocracy, or rather stratocracy of Russia, where, as I read in your telegram of to-day, "the Moscow Town Council having, in their congratulatory address on the Black Sea question, petitioned the Czar to add liberty of the press, tolerance of all religions, and other reforms to the blessings he has conferred upon his subjects, their address has been returned with a reprimand." I see here what sort of Government is prepared for the Turkish provinces now striving to obtain freedom from their own Sultan. I compare our condition again with the efforts which, since 1789, France has made in vain to combine liberty and order. I compare it with the state of Germany, and I ardently wish success to her new institutions, while I have some fear that her liberty may be stifled by a surplus of Kings, Princes, Lords, and Squires.

In the midst of these examples I wish to see England made impregnable, with the motto of our Volunteers, *Defence not Defiance.*—Your obedient servant,

Dec. 19. RUSSELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I should be sorry to say one word likely to weaken the arguments used by that venerable politician Earl Russell, as to the necessity of a better system of military defence for this empire, but his Lordship puts a construction on a letter I had the honour to address you on the 23d of August, relative to the Scheldt, which I submit is not borne out by the tenour of that communication.

Earl Russell says that I advised "to line our east and north-east coasts with ships of war," proving thereby that I did not feel the security I professed for our safety, even if the Scheldt was in the hands of an enemy. Now my object in writing you, was to assist, by my humble testimony, in dispelling the illusion that the safety of Great Britain was identified with that of Belgium, or that the Scheldt was a pistol pointed at the heart of England, or the key of the North Sea, as ancient saws led many to suppose. I tried to show that natural ports on the opposite side of the North Sea could be neutralized by artificial ones constructed on our own coasts, and pointed out how strange it was that from the Thames to the Orkneys, along the whole eastern seaboard of England and Scotland, where our cities and merchant shipping were open to attack from the Baltic to Dunkirk, no harbour of refuge existed into which vessels could run for shelter, or where our war ships could assemble in case of hostilities.

Beyond this I did not go, though I lamented the want of proper vessels in our navy for our own coast defence, and in that regret I have been more than justified by the lamentable failure of the French ironclads to do more than a little privateering during the German marmed traders, and I know only too well that on the bad model of the French ironclads our Admiralty have long persisted in constructing our fleet.—Yours faithfully,

London, Dec. 21. SHERARD OSBORN, Captain.

OFFER OF A SWORD OF HONOUR TO GARIBALDI.—The following is Garibaldi's reply to the offer of a sword of honour:—"Autun, Dec. 18.—My dear Chevassus,—I consider a sword given by France as the most glorious of gifts, and you will certainly be astonished that I do not accept it. Having closed the door against all decorations for the brave who accompany me, I can admit no preference. At the close of the war I will accept with them whatever Republican France chooses as a reward. Not before. My gratitude to the generous initiators of an idea flattering for me and for you.—Yours, G. GARIBALDI."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success hadbeen achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Extreme solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could no recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

A DINNER AT VERSAILLES WITH COUNT BISMARCK.

A MEMBER of the Spanish Embassy in Paris, M. Angel de Miranda, who left the city during the siege, and afterwards dined at Count Bismarck's house at Versailles, has just published a pamphlet in which he makes some very curious revelations of the conversation he had with the Count while they sat together, after dinner, over their wine. M. de Miranda's story, however, must not be taken too literally. "The house," he says, "is in one of the darkest streets of dark Versailles; it is humble in appearance, and almost bare. The heat in the ante-room was stifling; huge military cloaks and enormous boots littered the floor; and in a corner there were a dozen clerks sorting papers." On entering with his escort, a Prussian lieutenant of hussars, he was received by Herr Hatzfeld, the head of the Chancellor's Cabinet, at whose appearance the lieutenant assumed that attitude of stiff submission which Heine once said "makes Prussian officers look as if they had swallowed the stick with which they had been beaten." The room in which Count Bismarck received M. de Miranda was full of smoke, and even hotter than the ante-room. Two candles stuck into bottles were burning on the mantelpiece; in the middle was a rickety table, on which were placed a jug of beer and four silver tankards. The Count, after closely cross-examining his visitor, as to the state in which he left Paris and the manner in which he crossed the Prussian lines, asked him to remain to dinner, adding that he had already dined himself, and begged M. de Miranda to excuse his being present, as he had some pressing work to do. After dinner the Chancellor came in, and, seating himself astride on a chair opposite his guest, called for some burgundy. Eight bottles were brought in. Count Bismarck tasted the first; it was Nuits, and he did not like it. A second bottle was opened, and the Count, after tasting it, exclaimed: "Excellent! That's Romanée." M. de Miranda then complimented the Chancellor on his cellar; but the latter assured him that the wine came from the Hôtel des Réservoirs, as he paid religiously for all he consumed, and refused on principle to take anything on requisition. The conversation next turned on the state of Paris. M. de Miranda having observed that the Parisians were determined to resist to the last, the Count said he did not believe they would hold out long, as it was merely the self-love of the Parisians which prevents them from surrendering. "In any case," he added, "we will wait, if necessary, but we will enter Paris. The King has quite made up his mind, although he wants to spare the Parisians as much as possible, not to sign peace except at the Tuileries." M. de Miranda then asked whether the Count had no fears of a European intervention. "None whatever," was the reply; "the neutrals are at least as much our friends as those of France . . . besides which," he added significantly, "each of them will, I think, have enough to do to look after its own affairs before long." As to M. Thiers's mission, the Count said, "its real object was much less to make peace than to bring about a restoration of the House of Orleans." "I don't think," rejoined M. de Miranda, "that people in Paris thought so. In any case it was said that Russia and England had agreed to interfere." This idea seemed supremely ridiculous to Count Bismarck. "Russia and England agree!" he exclaimed; at the same time laughing loudly, with a glance full of meaning at Count Hatzfeld. "And you Spaniards, are you also going to enter into this terrible coalition against us? I expected that in this war you would have been our allies . . . so much so that the day after war was declared, I asked Marshal Prim what contingent Spain would send us. I was much surprised to see him withdraw from the consequences of his policy. Tell him to reflect. The Latin race is used up; it has accomplished great things, but now its destiny is at an end. . . . The Germanic race is young, vigorous, as full of virtue and initiative as you were formerly. It is to the Northern peoples that the future belongs, and they have only just commenced to play the glorious part which they are destined to fulfil for the good of humanity." "These words," says M. de Miranda, "were spoken with an animation which seemed to exclude all idea of mystification or duplicity. . . . The Chancellor spoke as if he were thinking aloud." Then, resuming the subject of the war, Count Bismarck said that if the present Government still refused to treat after the capture of Paris, the Germans will occupy Paris and France "as long as may be necessary." "We will find a Government that will treat at last, even if it were that of Robert Macaire. The principal thing we want is to make peace on the conditions we ask . . . the rest to us matters little. And, after all, who can say that the Emperor will not return—or, at least, his dynasty? . . . I should not be surprised to see the majority of the nation recall him. . . . Petit bonhomme vit encore!" he added, with a laugh; then, turning to Herr von Hatzfeld, "By the-bye, I have just received a telegram; he is coming to-morrow." The individual here alluded to M. de Miranda afterwards found to be General Boyer, the emissary of Marshal Bazaine. "Whatever may be our conditions of peace," Count Bismarck proceeded, "France is too vain ever to forgive us for her defeats. She would in any case make war again as soon as she was strong enough. Our policy, in the interest both of Germany and of all Europe, must therefore be to diminish the territory of France as much as possible, so as to make her unable for a long time to disturb the general peace." The Count added, alluding to the proposed annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, that it was the will of the King, and this was enough. "The French, accustomed to be the plaything of political adventurers, cannot understand our respect for the monarchy. In our country there is no sovereign will but that of the King. . . . I am only the instrument of his political will, as the generals are the instruments of his military will. When his Majesty expresses a wish, it is my duty to propose the means of realising it, and it is my glory sometimes to succeed in this task. At this moment, however, my actions are absolutely subordinate to those of the military leaders, who are not always of my opinion." This closed the conversation, which had lasted three hours.—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH" OF DECEMBER 24.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.—Horse leeches.

"THE FIVE GREAT POWERS."—Love, money, ambition, revenge, and a good dinner.

A gourmand friend of ours, writing from Paris, complains that they have plenty of *sorties*, but no *entrées*.

CHRISTMAS OVER THE BORDER.

Southerner (forgetting that Christmas day falls on Sunday this year). "Good morning, Mr. Scarebairn. A merry Christmas!"

The Rev. Mr. S. "E——h mon! that's nae a fittin' sa'jective to pit afore the Sabbath!!"

GROWING WEATHER FOR CONVICTION.

Stubbles has been thrown out ("off" as well, we rather fancy), it's sleeting cats and dogs, he has lost his way on the marshes, his horse is dead lame, and he has not even a cigar—and begins to think, with Mr. Freeman, that hunting is cruel!!

TO THE ENGAGED.

Would you like the girl of your heart to see you while you are having your hair shampooed; or at that comical moment when the hatter, wishing to obtain the exact size of your head, is trying on the curious little machine which he keeps for that purpose?

Whatever can Plantagenet Brown here be thinking about? Well, they are going to dance Sir Roger de Coverley, and he's trying to work the problem out mentally how he should place himself in the figure with reference to Lucy Jones, so that he should find her at his opposite corner.

[N. B. The mistletoe hung in the middle.

"WISE IN HIS GENERATION."

"Your advice as a man of the world, Gus. Which of the two Miss Wilsons shall I take in to supper? There they are by the mantelpiece."

"Well, if you take the handsome one, you'll have to flatter her; if you take the other, she'll flatter *you*. To a man who doesn't want to marry, like yourself, I should recommend the first, as by far the less dangerous of the two."

"FROTH" AND "DREGS."

"Perhaps Mr. Holms, one of the members for Hackney, put the case rather too strongly when he said that 'the men of our army were the dregs, as the officers were the froth, of society.'"—*Daily News.*

When of our army late I read
What Holms, M.P. for Hackney, said,
Quoth I, "howe'er it came to pass,
This Hackney's yoked unto an ass."

When John Bull rank and file would raise,
Officers cheer on glory's ways,
Will names like these fire one or both—
Rank and file "dregs," officers "froth?"

But waiving how such names are like
Those unto whom they're given to strike,
I ask myself, in faith and troth,
How do they work, these "dregs" and "froth?"

For doom when fire and ocean wed,*
On *Sarah Sands* and *Birkenhead*,
When their troop-freight fought or faced death,
With shouldered arms and even breath;

And when death down upon them came,
With rushing strides of storm and flame,—
Women saved, done all they could do,—
For death up at "attention" drew.

Nature her coat outs by the cloth:
Could it be "dregs" that thus shamed "froth?"
Or if 'twas "froth" such order made,
Could it be "dregs" that so obeyed?

When England's few, through snow and rain,
On the storm-swept Crimean plain,
Front to the foe, back to the sea,
Faced war, plague, want—grim allies three:

When Balaklava's "thin, red line"
'Gainst sweep of shot and sabre-shine,
A handful to a host, stood fast,
While the Russ war-waves broke and past:

When in the balance India hung,—
A myriad native tulwars flung
'Gainst our few swords to weight the scale,—
And England's star looked dim and pale,

Who, sorely strained, but ne'er o'erthrown,
Through Delhi's leaguer held their own,
Checked mutiny, and treason stayed—
Brave of the brave—our bluest brigade.

Could they be "dregs"—the rank and file,
That stood, fought, died so, all this while;
Or they "froth" that these dregs so led,
To gain ground, living,—hold it, dead?

* Who, having read, has forgotten, or can forget, how the troops, passengers on board, saved the *Sarah Sands* and went down with the *Birkenhead*?"

† The Rifle Brigade bore the brunt of the siege at Delhi, which broke the neck of the Indian Mutiny.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 23.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 23rd December, 1870.

1st Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant Joseph Spencer Benyon to be Captain, by purchase, vice Charles Hall, who retires. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Farquhar MacCrae Bruce, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Benyon. Dated 24th December 1870.

4th Hussars, Staff Surgeon Charles Moore Jessop to be Surgeon, vice Donald Sinclair Smith appointed to the Staff. Dated 24th December, 1870.

5th Lancers, Lieutenant Arthur Hunt, from 6th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice William Johnson, who exchanges. Dated 24th December, 1870.

6th Dragoons, Lieutenant William Johnson, from the 5th Lancers, to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Hunt, who exchanges. Dated 24th December, 1870.

7th Hussars, Lieutenant Harrie Archbold Reid to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Joy, who retires. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Cornet Cecil Loftus Reade to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Reid. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Royal Artillery, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Ingilby to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. J. W. Jervis, retired upon full-pay. Dated 24th December 1870.

Second Captain Michael Tweedie to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ingilby. Dated 24th December 1870.

Second Captain Donald Roderic Cameron, from the Seconded List, to be Second Captain, vice Tweedie. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon James Lane Notter, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alexander Crawford Robertson, M.D., promoted. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Coast Brigade, Master Gunner John Cooper to be Lieutenant vice Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Crawford, deceased. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Reginald Thomas Thynne to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Captain L. R. Seymour, promoted. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable George Patrick Hyde Villiers to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant and Captain R. T. Thynne. Dated 24th December, 1870.

2nd Foot, Charles Edward Wiltitle, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice R. S. Simpson, permitted to receive the value of his Commission, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 24th December, 1870.

5th Foot, Ensign Reginald Heber Thurlow to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edward Farnsworth Ruddach, who retires. Dated 24th December 1870.

10th Foot, Lieutenant James A. Miley has been permitted to receive the value of his Commission, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 24th December, 1870.

21st Foot, Major Frederick Torrens Lyster to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Edwin Ashley Tucker Steward, who retires. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Henry Carleton to be Major, by purchase, vice Lyster. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Lieutenant James Whitton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carleton. Dated 24th December, 1870.

The promotion of Ensign J. G. Proudfoot, without purchase, on 1st July, 1868, has been cancelled.

The promotion of Ensign W. A. Law, without purchase, on 1st July, 1868, to be in succession to Lieutenant A. C. Kennedy, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, and not vice Lieutenant Proudfoot as stated in Gazette of 13th October 1868.

24th Foot, Ensign John Douglas Dickinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Anton Doorly, who retires. Dated 24th December, 1870.

30th Foot, Lieutenant James Cooke to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Glazcott, who retires. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Ensign John